LYNCHES

Scenic River Water Trail Guide

Contents

The Lynches River

The Lynches River is an outstanding recreational resource for fishing, hunting, camping and boating. The information provided in this guide is designed to assist the public with accessing and traveling the river by boat to promote appreciation, conservation and protection of the river's resources. The Lynches River has its headwaters in Union County, North Carolina, and is free flowing for its entire length, almost 175 miles, until it meets with the Great Pee Dee River in southeastern Florence County, South Carolina. The river section that is the subject of this guidebook is the South Carolina-designated Lynches Scenic River which flows roughly 111 miles from U.S. Highway 15 Bridge in Lee County to its confluence with the Great Pee Dee River, another South Carolina State Scenic River. Along its course, the river flows through a varied natural and cultural landscape, including Piedmont uplands, deep swamp Coastal Plain floodplain forests, farms, rural crossroads and urban cities. The land surrounding the river supports traditional agriculture and forestry practices, such as farming, raising livestock, hunting and managing timber for harvest.

The river's channel width varies from four feet around tight meander bends to nearly a hundred feet in lake-like sections. Downstream views can range from 10 feet to 800 feet. On certain short sections, the river anabranches into multiple small streams and then returns again to one channel only to be blocked with fallen trees. This natural variability enhances the fish and wildlife habitat and adds to the experience of those willing to explore the river. Indeed, these natural features may be the river's most valuable asset.

At normal water levels, all sections of the river are accessible to paddle and most sections are accessible to small motor-boats. The only exception is the last six miles of the Lynches River, below Johnsonville, prior to the confluence with the Great Pee Dee River. This lower reach of the Lynches is clogged with fallen trees (strainers) and large log jams, making navigation very difficult, especially in low water conditions. The preferred water route during low flow is down Clark's Creek and out to the Great Pee Dee River.

Note to users: The Lynches is a natural river which offers river travelers a scenic, backcountry experience with all the inherent dangers of a wilderness. Users of the river and this boating guide are responsible for their own safety and actions and should follow recommended practices for safe boating and backcountry travel such as those presented in this guide.

The South Carolina Scenic Rivers Program

The Scenic Rivers Program, established by the South Carolina Scenic Rivers Act 1989, is designed to protect South Carolina's unique and outstanding river resources. To accomplish this purpose, a cooperative, voluntary management program involves landowners, community interests and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) who work in a partnership to achieve common river-conservation goals. The partnership is formed through local advisory councils created for each scenic river; and for Lynches River, the Lynches River Advisory Council was created.

Designating a State Scenic River requires legislative action by the South Carolina General Assembly. The designation process begins at the local level and requires the support of local citizens, landowners and elected officials. The upper section of the Lynches River was designated a State Scenic River on March 24, 1994, while the lower section was designated on June 11, 2008. The Lynches River designated stretch is approximately 111 miles.

The SCDNR and the Lynches Scenic River Advisory Council prepared and published the Lynches Scenic River Management Plan in 1997 and published a second edition in 2003. The management plan presents information goals and recommendations to address community interests and concerns related to water quality, wildlife, fisheries, land stewardship and recreational access to the river.

River Conservation

We can all contribute to river conservation efforts by learning about the problems and solutions needed to manage a healthy river system. The choices we make while on and off the river can potentially affect rivers, lakes and streams, both positively and negatively. If you own or manage property, home, yard, automobile, boat, pet, livestock, industrial land, commercial land, a building, a parking lot, forest land, farm land, or undeveloped land, the following information may give you the opportunity to promote river conservation.

Reducing polluted runoff

- Properly use and dispose of all chemicals and oil.
- Properly control animals and their waste.
- Repair leaking vehicles and boat motors.
- Do not use storm drains for disposal.
- Inspect septic systems and pump them out regularly.
- Properly dispose of human waste while camping along the river.
- Pick up trash, do not litter and volunteer to help with river sweep events.
- Seek better environmental laws and enforcement.

Managing stormwater flow

- Capture runoff and let the water soak into the soil before reaching the river.
- Follow best management practices to protect water, soil and wildlife.

Using better building practices

- Reduce unnecessary pavement or use permeable materials where possible.

Using riparian or stream-side buffers

- Encourage property owners and developers to retain vegetative riparian buffers because they serve us all in these ways:
    - Provide wildlife habitat
    - Improve water quality
    - Reduce riparian erosion

- Provide effective flood control
- Increase property values
- Reduce maintenance and restoration costs
- Enhance recreation

If you encounter a water quality violation while you are on the river, please inform the local authorities by calling South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) or SCDNR. You can become involved in river conservation by volunteering to help the Lynches Scenic River Advisory Council and your county's soil and water conservation organizations. Your good choices will affect this river and our stewardship of our natural resources, which, in turn, will directly affect future generations.

Facts about the Lynches River

The Lynches River meanders through a wide flood plain as it flows across the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. While it is a flatwater river, **the Lynches River does have a zippy current and is not recommended for beginning boaters.** It is a physically and mentally challenging river and better-suited for experienced boaters, who can safely maneuver in river currents and meandering channels that contain fallen trees and logs, commonly referred to as strainers. The river can be utilized year round, but river passage may require portage around fallen trees and logs that can obstruct the channel. Generally, water levels (which are measured in stage feet) and river flows (measured in cubic feet per second) will be higher during the late winter and spring and lower in the late summer and fall.

Caution is advised in hunting season (August 16 through May 1) when river users may want to wear a hat of bright orange.

Landings and River Miles

River miles between landings and approximate travel time at normal water levels along the Lynches Scenic River are listed below.

Landing Name	River Mile	Time in Hrs
Highway 15 Landing	Start: 111	
Lee State Natural Area Throw-In	106-105	2-4
Highway 401 Landing	96	8-9
Highway 76 Landing	86	6
Highway 403 Sardis Baptist Church Landing	75	8
Highway 301 Throw-In	67	4
Highway 55 Throw-In	60	4
Lynches River County Park Canoe Launch	55	2
Highway 52 Landing	50	2
Jeffords Road Landing	47	1
Highway 46, Anderson Bridge Landing	43	2
Indigo Landing	39	1-2
Highway 378 Landing	34	2-3
Riverside Cemetery Road Landing	30	1-2
Half Moon Landing	20	6-7
Highway 41/51 Venters Landing	8	5-8
N. Persimmon Bluff Road Landing	4	1-2

From N. Persimmon Bluff Road Landing the boater has three choices of travel:

- 5 miles to Snow Lake Landing on Mill and Muddy Creeks.
- 13 miles down Clark's Creek to Staples Lake Landing on the Great Pee Dee River.
- 6 miles on the Lynches River to Dunham Bluff Landing on the Great Pee Dee River.

(The other public landings along the Lynches River are Syrup Mill Road Landing, Catfish Road Landing, Bunk Road Landing, Cockfield Road Landing, Courtney Point Road Landing, Lee Landing Road, Bennie Landing Road, New Landing Road, Mack's Lake Road Landing, N. Pitch Road Landing, Bartell Landing Road and Glen's Bluff Road Landing.)

Streamflow Information

Streamflow measurements are taken daily from two gages along the Lynches River: the Bishopville Gage (02131500), located near Highway 15 Landing, and the Effingham Gage (02132000), located near the Highway 52 Landing. For streamflow information, check the daily papers, the SCDNR website or the USGS website (*www.waterdata.usgs.gov/sc/*).

Historic Streamflow Data Levels (as of 2008)

Gage	Minimum	Maximum
Bishopville	33 cfs and 3.66 ft stage Recorded on August 13 , 2002	29,400 cfs and 22.35 ft stage Recorded on September 9, 1945
Effingham	69 cfs and 0.72 ft stage Recorded on August 13, 2002	25,000 cfs and 21.21 ft stage Recorded on September 22, 1945

Highway 15

Highway 15 - Bishopville gage

The river may be traveled when water levels are between 2 to 9 feet stage as shown on the Effingham Gage. In high-water conditions, the main river channel may be hard to determine, and near the confluence with the Great Pee Dee River water may back flow up from the Great Pee Dee River into the Lynches River. If you choose to go boating during high water take a GPS, map and compass to navigate your route and a phone for emergency calls. At lower water levels, boaters will encounter more portage opportunities around fallen trees. Generally, water levels will be higher during the late winter and spring and lower in the late summer and fall.

Water temperature in the Lynches River ranges between 45-50 degrees Fahrenheit during the winter and between 65-72 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer.

Approximate One-Way Shuttle Information

Highway 15 Landing to Lee State Natural Area Throw-In

Road distance:	6 miles	Road time:	10 minutes
River distance:	6-8 miles	River time:	2-4 hours

Directions: Turn right onto Highway 15/34; take the first right onto Highway 22 which is Lee State Park Road. Follow this road until you see the entrance to the park on your right. Follow the park entrance road, which is called Loop Road according to the Internet mapping websites, into the park until you reach a stop sign. Turn left at the stop sign, to reach the park office or turn right and the campground will be on your right. Continue past the campground to reach the river. This Loop Road is located in the floodplain and may be closed during periods of high water. Paddle craft may be thrown in at four points along this road.

Highway 15 Landing

Highway 15 Landing to Highway 401 Landing

Road distance:	14 miles	Road time:	22 minutes
River distance:	16 miles	River time:	8-9 hours

Directions: Turn left onto Highway 15/34 and proceed to the heart of Bishopville. Turn left onto Highway 341, also known as East Church Street. Proceed over I-20 and continue on Highway 341 which becomes Wisacky Road. At the crossroads in Wisacky, yield or turn to the left staying on Highway 341, which then becomes North Lynchburg Highway. Turn left onto Highway 401 and take another left at the entrance to the landing before reaching the river. The Evelyn and Rivers Scarborough Camping Platform is on this river segment.

Highway 401 Landing to Highway 76 Landing

Road distance:	9 miles	Road time:	15 minutes
River distance:	10 miles	River time:	6 hours

Directions: Turn right onto Highway 401 and left at the crossroads onto Highway 341, which is also called North Lynchburg Highway. Stay on Highway 341 until you reach Lynchburg where the name of Highway 341 will change to Church Street. At Highway 76 (also known as Potts Street and Florence Highway) turn to the left and proceed to the entrance to the landing that will be on your left before crossing the river.

Highway 401 Landing

Highway 76 Landing to Highway 403 Sardis Baptist Church Landing

Road distance: 11 miles Road time: 20 minutes
River distance: 11 miles River time: 8 hours


Highway 76 Landing

Directions: Turn right onto Highway 76 towards Lynchburg and then turn left onto Highway 341 (Church Street and Lynchburg Highway). After crossing over I-95, Highway 341 becomes known as Lynches River Road. Follow Lynches River Road to Hobbs Crossroads and take a left turn onto Highway 403, also known as Amwell Church Road. After crossing the river, turn right onto a dirt road entrance to the unpaved landing and parking area.

Highway 403 Sardis Baptist Church Landing to Highway 55 Throw-In

Road distance: 11 miles Road time: 20 minutes
River distance: 8 miles to 301 and 7 more to 55 River time: 8 hours


Sardis Baptist Church Landing

Directions: Turn left onto Highway 403, cross the river and head towards Hobbs Crossroads. At Hobbs Crossroads, continue on Highway 403, which turns to the left. At Highway 301, turn left and before crossing the river take a right turn onto Highway 84, known as Old Creek Road. (Please note there is not a public landing at the Highway 301 Bridge. If you need to get off the river at this point please keep to the SC DOT right-of-way as you pull your paddle craft up the road bank. Do not park your car on the side of the road for an extended period of time.) Continue on Highway 84, Old Creek Road, to its end and turn left onto Highway 147, Old Number Four Highway. Turn left onto Highway 55, known as McAllister Mill Road, and head towards the river. The pull-over area is next to the road before crossing the bridge. You will see a path to the river and sandbar area. This is a throw-in landing for paddle craft only.

Highway 55 Throw-In to Lynches River County Park Canoe Launch

Road distance: 5 miles Road time: 7 minutes
River distance: 5 miles River time: 2 hours


Lynches River County Park Landing

Directions: Return to Highway 147 via McAllister Mill Road, Highway 55. Turn left onto Highway 147 also known as Old Number Four Highway. Turn left onto the County Park Road which is the entrance to Lynches River County Park and follow the signs to the canoe launch parking area which will be on your left after

passing the park gates. This park has camping and cabin facilities that can be reserved by calling the park reservation system.

Lynches River County Park Canoe Launch to Highway 52 Landing

Road distance:	3 miles	Road time:	5 minutes
River distance:	5 miles	River time:	2 hours

Directions: Turn right from the parking area of the canoe launch onto the County Park Road. At Highway 147 (Old Number Four Highway) turn left and proceed to Highway 52. Turn left onto Highway 52 and take another left into the landing before reaching the bridge at the river.

Highway 52 Landing

Highway 52 Landing to Highway 46, Anderson Bridge Landing

Road distance:	10 miles	Road time:	15 minutes
River distance:	7 miles	River time:	4 hours

Directions: Turn right onto Highway 52. At New Hope, turn left onto Highway 72, Old Georgetown Road. Pay careful attention and turn left on Jeffords Road. A landing on an oxbow of the Lynches River is located here that can be used during normal to high water periods. The Jeffords Road Landing is a small sand/gravel parking lot. Otherwise, stay on Old Georgetown Road, Highway 72, until you reach a stop sign where you will turn left onto Highway 46, also known as Friendfield Road/Francis Marion Road. After crossing the bridge, turn right onto a dirt road called Farrell Drive, which leads to a dirt landing with limited parking. There is a shorter route if you are not going to the Jeffords Road Landing. From Highway 52 Landing turn right onto Highway 52 and go to Coward. In Coward turn left on Highway 46 and go to the river. After crossing the river turn right on Farrell Drive.

Highway 46, Anderson Bridge Landing to Indigo Landing

Road distance:	4 miles	Road time:	7 minutes
River distance:	4 miles	River time:	1-2 hours

Anderson Bridge Landing

Directions: Turn right onto Highway 46 (Francis Marion Road) towards Friendfield and take the next right onto Highway 34 (Friendfield Road). Turn right onto Indigo Landing Road and follow it to the river. This is a small landing with limited parking. At the time of this printing, River Rat Outfitters is located next to this landing.

Indigo Landing to Highway 378 Landing

Road distance:	5 miles	Road time:	9 minutes
River distance:	5 miles	River time:	2 hours

Directions: Follow Indigo Landing Road back to Highway 34 (Friendfield Road) and turn right onto Highway 34. Turn right onto Wicklow Road before reaching Highway 378. Follow Wicklow Road to the river. This is a sand landing with limited parking.

Highway 378 Landing to Half Moon Landing

Road distance:	11 miles	Road time:	15 minutes
River distance:	14-15 miles	River time:	8 hours

Directions: From the landing take Wicklow Road back to Highway 34. Turn right onto Highway 34 and then left onto Highway 378. For a shorter trip distance on this river section, a landing can be accessed at the end of Riverside Cemetery Road, a right turn off of Highway 378. Otherwise follow Highway 378 and proceed through Hannah; turn right onto Highway 66, which is Half Moon Road. The landing will be on your left after you cross the bridge.

Highway 378 Landing

Half Moon Landing to Highway 41/51 Venters Landing

Road distance:	9 miles	Road time:	15 minutes
River distance:	12 miles	River time:	6-7 hours

Half Moon Landing

Directions: Turn left onto Highway 66, Half Moon Road, and take the immediate left onto 2nd Neck Road, which is Highway 543, which changes to Highway 736. Turn left onto Highway 341 and follow it into the town of Johnsonville. In Johnsonville, Highway 341 is named Broadway Street. Turn left onto Highway 41/51 and take a right turn before the bridge which is the entrance to Venters Landing. This is a large landing with plenty of paved parking and a picnic shelter.

Highway 41/51 Venters Landing to N. Persimmon Bluff Road Landing

Road distance:	4 miles	Road time:	6 minutes
River distance:	4 miles	River time:	1-2 hours

Directions: Turn left onto Highway 41/51 towards Johnsonville. Turn left onto East Broadway Street, Highway 121, which becomes Possum Fork Road. Drive about one mile. After passing a fence on your left, take a left turn onto a dirt road named N. Persimmon Bluff Road. Follow it to the large sand parking area at the end of the road. Persimmon Bluff Landing is the river entrance that offers three water trail choices. The water trail you choose will determine your next downstream landing. Your choices actually begin downstream of Persimmon Bluff Landing where the Lynches River branches into distributary channels.

Odel Venters Landing

The choices include:

- Mill Creek and Muddy Creek to Snow Lake Landing
- Clark's Creek to Staples Lake Landing on the Great Pee Dee River
- Lynches River to Dunhum Bluff Landing on the Great Pee Dee River

N. Persimmon Bluff Road Landing to Snow Lake Landing on Muddy Creek

Road distance:	8 miles	Road time:	15 minutes
Creek distance:	5 miles	Creek time:	2-4 hours

N. Persimmon Bluff Road Landing

Directions: Exit the landing and turn left onto Possum Fork Road, Highway 121. Drive for about one mile. Turn right onto S. Deep Woods Road, Highway 137. Turn left onto South Persimmon Ford Road, Highway 445 in Florence County and Highway 120 in Williamsburg County. Turn right onto Gasters Road, Highway 444. Turn left onto Muddy Creek Road, Highway 34, and travel about one mile. Turn left onto Snow Lake Road, Highway 488, and follow signs and the road to the landing. This is a paved landing with plenty of parking.

N. Persimmon Bluff Road Landing to Staples Lake Landing on the Great Pee Dee River

Road distance:	15 miles	Road time:	20 minutes
Creek/river distance:	13 miles	Creek/river time:	6-7 hours

Directions: Exit the landing and turn left onto Possum Fork Road, Highway 121. Drive for about one mile. Turn right onto S. Deep Woods Road, Highway 137. Turn left onto South Persimmon Ford Road, Highway 445 in Florence County and Highway 120 in Williamsburg County. Turn left onto Gasters Road, Highway 444. Turn left onto Muddy Creek Road, Highway 34, and continue on this road as it becomes a dirt road and you cross a wooden bridge. Proceed to a stop sign and crossroads; turn left onto a dirt road named County Line Road, Highway 513. Follow County Line Road to the paved landing with plenty of parking.

Staples Lake Landing

N. Persimmon Bluff Road Landing to Dunham Bluff Road Landing on the Great Pee Dee River

Distance:	27 miles	Road time:	35 minutes
River miles:	6 miles	River time:	6-7 hours

Directions: Exit the landing and turn right onto Possum Fork Road, Highway 121, toward Johnsonville. Turn right onto Highway 41/51 in Johnsonville and cross the Lynches River and proceed to Highway 378. Turn right onto Highway 378, cross the Great Pee Dee River and drive about five miles. Turn right onto Dunham Bluff Road and follow it to the landing at the end of the road. This is a large paved landing with a large parking area.

The landings listed in this guide are easy to find and have at least 3 to 5 river miles between them. Other landings are located along this river, some are private and a few are public. Public landings are shown both on the map section of this guide and by blue scenic river markers along the river as pictured. Public roads with landings have green-colored road signs with the name of the landing or road.

Natural History

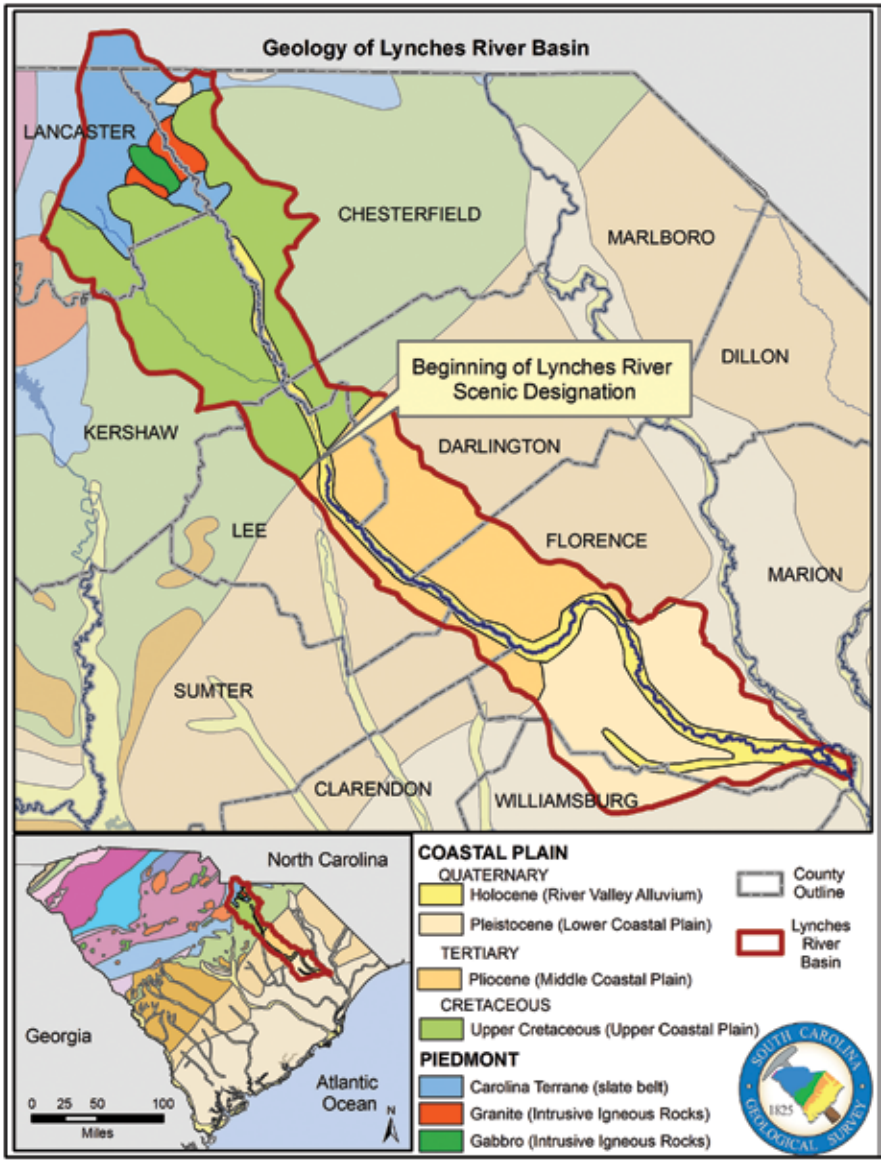
Geology and Fluvial Geomorphology

The Lynches River Basin drains a diverse geologic and geomorphic landscape that heads in metamorphic and igneous rocks of the Piedmont and flows through the sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain before joining the Great Pee Dee River. The Lynches River Basin contains a variety of landforms including ancient marine terraces and scarps, river terraces, aeolian sand dunes and extensive flood-plain deposits. The Lynches River flood plain is characterized by a mosaic of individual features including natural levees, infilled and abandoned meander bends, oxbow lakes, backwater swamps and sloughs. The flood plain also contains a variety of tributary and distributary streams that connect surface and ground-water flows between the river and flood plain. The following overview includes a brief description of the geomorphology and geology of the Lynches River Basin. Specific points of interest, such as geologic outcrops, landforms or fossil localities, are marked on the guide maps and annotated with supplemental descriptions.

The Lynches River heads in the Piedmont of North Carolina, just above the South Carolina border, where the headwaters drain metamorphic slate rocks and intrusive igneous granitic rocks. The upper reach of the Lynches River Basin is divided by the Fall Line, which is a geologic zone that marks contact between crystalline metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont and sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Plain. The Fall Line also marks the downstream extent of waterfalls and crystalline bedrock along the channel bed. Below the Fall Line, the Lynches River flows out of the Piedmont and onto the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain formations are deposited on the bedrock basement of Piedmont rocks that dip gently to the southeast and the sea. Coastal Plain sedimentary depths are thinnest near the Fall Line and progressively thicken towards the modern coastline. The scenic designation of the Lynches River begins in the Coastal Plain and continues for approximately 110 river miles to the confluence with the Great Pee Dee River (see figure on page 14).

Coastal Plain Geology

The Coastal Plain is divided into three parts on the basis of ancient marine terraces and scarps, which generally coincide with the ages and elevations of geologic units. The upper Coastal Plain is the region from the Fall Line to the Orangeburg Scarp (elev. ~220 ft), the middle Coastal Plain extends from below the Orangeburg Scarp to the Surry



Generalized geology of the Lynches River Basin. For more information, visit the South Carolina Geological Survey of the SCDNR at *www.dnr.sc.gov/geology*.

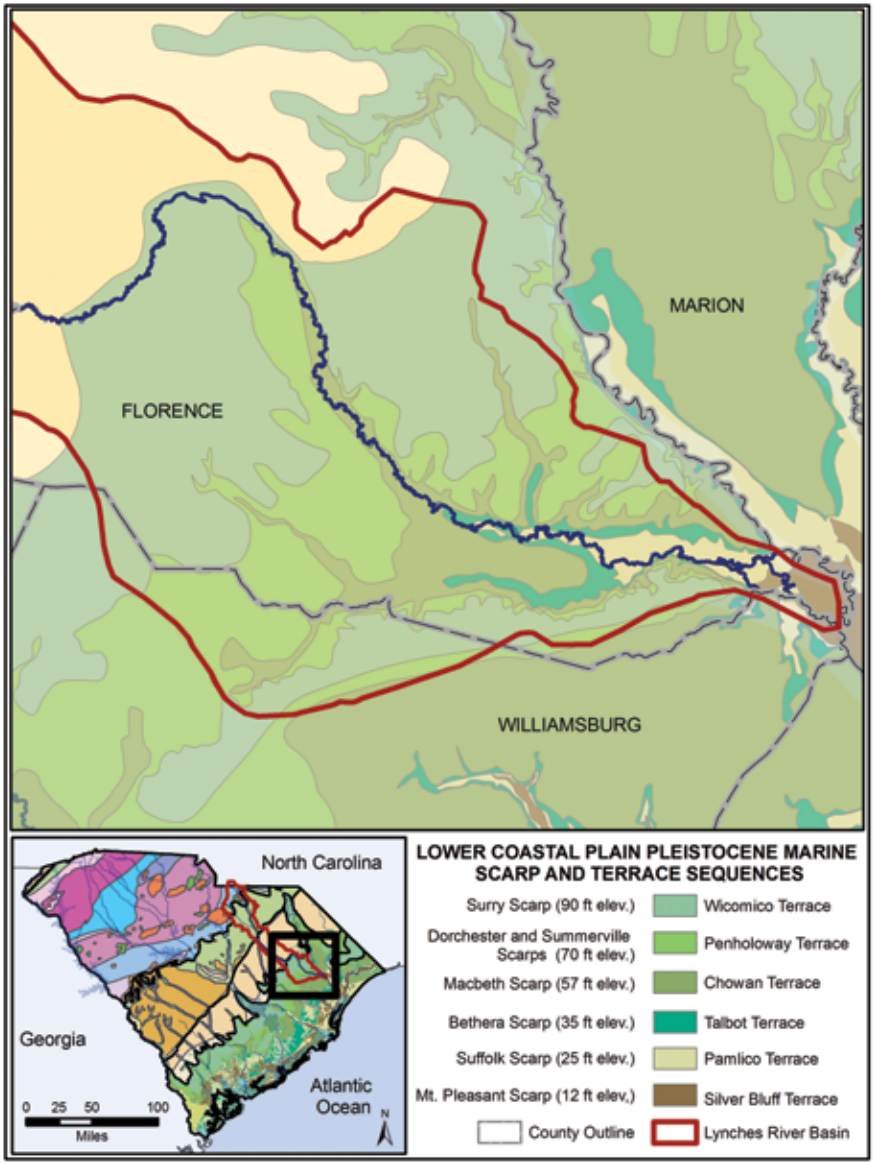
Scarp (elev. ~90 ft) and the lower Coastal Plain extends from below the Surry Scarp to the present coastline. Marine scarps and terraces represent positions of high sea stands that are a function of changing sea-level elevations responding to either one or both, regional tectonic movement and climate change. Marine scarps are erosional features carved by wave action along the coast during the higher sea-level stands.

Marine terraces are relatively flat surfaces, extending away from the base of the scarp, resulting from the deposition and erosion of sediments at or near the maximum sea level in that area at the time of their formation.

The upper Coastal Plain marine sediments of the Lynches River valley began forming ~85 million years ago during the upper Cretaceous Period. The upper Coastal Plain consists primarily of two geologic units, the Black Creek and Peedee Formations. The Black Creek Formation is a deltaic plain deposit, consisting of fine sands, silts and clays. The Peedee Formation is a calcareous (lime-rich) and siliciclastic (quartz-sand) deposit with interlayers of dark, sticky marine clays. The Peedee Formation contains beds of impure limestone and oyster fossils *(Exogyra costata)* intermittently throughout the unit.

The middle Coastal Plain began forming ~65 million years ago during the Tertiary Period, and is composed of the Duplin and Bear Bluff Formations. The Duplin Formation extends from below the Orangeburg Scarp, halfway across the middle Coastal Plain. The Duplin Formation is a shell-rich, quartz sand deposit that is very similar to modern coastal, beach environments. The Bear Bluff extends from below the Duplin to the boundary of the Surry Scarp. The Bear Bluff Formation is similar to the Duplin, except that it contains more clay sediments, typical of a back-barrier beach environment, and it also contains localized extensions of poorly-sorted fluvial (river-related) sand and gravel deposits.

The lower Coastal Plain sediments are relatively young from a geological perspective, and have been deposited over the last ~1.8 million years during the Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs of the Quaternary Period and continue today. The lower Coastal Plain sediments are generally well preserved and record several marine scarp and terrace sequences, allowing geologists the opportunity to make detailed measurements regarding sea-level changes over the last two million years. In the lower Coastal Plain, a series of nine individual marine terraces and scarp associations have been identified, six of these pairs are projected to occur within the lower Coastal Plain region of the Lynches River Basin (see figure on page 16). The terrace deposits are typically shell-rich sand silt and clay marine sediments.



Projected boundaries for Pleistocene marine terrace and scarp sequences in the Lower Coastal Plain area of the Lynches River Basin.

The upper, middle and lower Coastal Plain boundaries are not always as straight forward as described, and in the river valleys the terrain may be eroded by the down-cutting river, exposing older, buried geologic units. The Lynches River valley contains extensive outcroppings of Upper Cretaceous Peedee Formation which is exposed as a lime-rich rock along the channel bed and riverbank in several locations throughout the

middle and lower Coastal Plain areas. This geologic unit is buried below a complex and interlayered mix of marine and fluvial terrace deposits; however, incision along the river valley exposes the otherwise buried Peedee Formation. The Peedee Formation contains an abundance of Mesozoic-aged oyster fossils *(Exogyra costata)* where the river is eroding into this Cretaceous age bedrock. Several outcrops of Peedee Formation occur along the Lynches River scenic trail, and during low flows are ideal locations for fossil collection. Such localities are marked as points of interest on the guide map section of this book.

Lynches River Valley and Flood Plain Geomorphology

The present day Lynches River valley and modern flood plain were deposited over the last 1.8 million years during the Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs of the Quaternary Period. Many of the older geomorphic valley features, such as river terraces, riverine dunes and oxbow lakes are Pleistocene to early-Holocene age. The modern flood plain is the relatively flat landform immediately adjacent to the channel that is directly influenced by modern flood processes either through active sedimentation or hydrologic connectivity to the river. Modern flood-plain deposits of the Lynches River, deposited over the late-Quaternary period, can be described as a mosaic of landform features, including pointbars, cutbanks, abandoned meanders, sloughs, natural levees and backswamps. This mosaic of flood plain features supports a unique riparian ecosystem that contains a diversity of plant and animal communities, each adapted to specific geomorphic and hydrologic conditions. This diverse relationship is necessary to maintain the physical and biological integrity of flood-plain ecosystems such as the Lynches River. A short definition for common Lynches River flood-plain landforms is listed below; however, many of these features are identified and described in greater detail in the guide map section.

Flood plain deposits consist primarily of mineral-rich alluvial sediments deposited on a flood plain by flowing water. Flood plains may also contain organic-rich peat deposits, which are accumulations of decayed leaf litter and other vegetation debris. Alluvial sediments are the product of weathering, erosion and transportation of soil and sediments from the surrounding landscape. Such sediments are transported downstream from their origin and deposited in the river valley. Once deposited, alluvial sediments are temporarily stored, remobilized and transported further downstream. In general terms, the particle size of sediments decreases with increasing transport distance,

and the volume of sediments transported increases downstream. On the Lynches River, the upper reaches contain coarse gravel and sand-sized sediments and fewer flood plain deposits, while the lower reaches contain fine sand, silt- and clay-sized sediments and more extensive flood plain deposits. Flood plains may also contain organic peat deposits, which are accumulations of leaf litter and other vegetation debris. Organic-rich deposits often form in semi-permanently flooded areas, such as oxbows or back swamps within the flood plain.

River Terraces are older, higher elevation, abandoned flood-plain deposits that represent previous environmental conditions. The modern river and flood plain are often carved into older river terraces, and it is common for the older terraces to form the boundary of the active flood plain. River channels erode and cut downwards into their former flood-plain deposits, forming abandoned river terraces for a variety of reasons. In the Lynches River valley, river terrace abandonment is likely tied to a combination of processes including tectonic uplift, river slope and base-level adjustments related to sea-level changes and climate change. The time scale of these processes ranges from a hundred years to hundreds of thousands of years. River terraces are often sandy, well-drained deposits that frequently support upland pine assemblages.

Cutbanks are erosional features that form along the outer convex margin of meander bends. Cutbanks are steep erosional, collapse structures formed by the lateral movement of the channel as it migrates across the flood plain. The erosive action of the river's flow undercuts the cutbank below or near the mean waterline, and the surface deposits slump into the river under the force of gravity. Flood-plain sediments eroded from the cutbank are deposited on pointbars downstream of the eroding cutbank. Cutbanks are interesting ecological niches. Within the river channel, catfish often swim into underwater dens hollowed out in the cutbank where they rest. Above the water line, riparian birds, including kingfishers, nest in burrowed cavities within the cutbank, and can be observed flying into and out of small holes carved into the sediments.

Pointbars are concave, depositional landforms opposite to the eroding cutbanks and are generally formed from sediments eroded from upstream cutbanks. Pointbars are typically composed of gravel, sand, silt and clay deposits that form arcuate meander-scroll, ridge and swale topography that increases in height away from the river. Meander-scroll

topography is an undulating pattern of ridge and swale features that form in concert with the forward-advancing pointbar surface. The ridges are often occupied by trees and the swales are often void of vegetation. Pointbars are topographically low features which flood frequently, supporting specific flood-tolerant plants such as willow, red maple and water elm.

Natural levees are depositional landforms formed from the vertical accumulation of sediments deposited during flood events. Natural levees form topographically higher flood plain surfaces adjacent to the river channel consisting of stratified, well-sorted sand, silt and clay. The deposits of natural levees are thickest and coarsest close to the channel, becoming progressively thinner and finer away from the channel. Natural levees do not flood very frequently and often contain less flood-tolerant hardwoods such as sweet gums, sugar hackberry and a variety of oaks.

Abandoned meanders form when a meander bend is cut off from the main river and abandoned in the flood plain. Abandoned meanders can be observed in various stages of formation and range from oxbow lakes to paleo-channels completely filled by alluvial deposits. Location, orientation, proximity to the active channel and hydrologic connectivity of the active channel to ground water all affect the rate at which abandoned meanders fill with mineral and organic sediment deposits. In some cases, abandoned meanders can persist in the flood plain for hundreds to thousands of years if they are isolated from the active channel but receive recharge from ground water. Many of the abandoned meanders in the lower Lynches River flood plain exhibit these characteristics and thus are preserved as oxbow lakes. Abandoned meanders generally contain moist, hydric soils which flood frequently, and thus support flood-tolerant forests dominated by cypress and swamp tupelo.

Yazoo streams are tributaries that enter the flood plain but the natural levee prevents them from flowing into the river. As a result, the yazoo tributary flows parallel to the main river before reaching a breach in the levee or occupying the course of an abandoned meander that allows the stream to cross the levee deposits and drain into the river.

Sloughs and guts are colloquial terms for describing various flow paths through a flood plain. Sloughs and guts may or may not contain water year-round but are often flooded seasonally or during high flow

events. These features may be local topographic depressions present during the final stages of abandoned meander infilling, or they may be segments of former yazoo streams. Sloughs and guts are often lined along either bank with flood-tolerant trees such as cypress and swamp tupelo. During high flows, sloughs and guts are important pathways for fish to migrate onto the flood plain and spawn in the various flood-plain lakes.

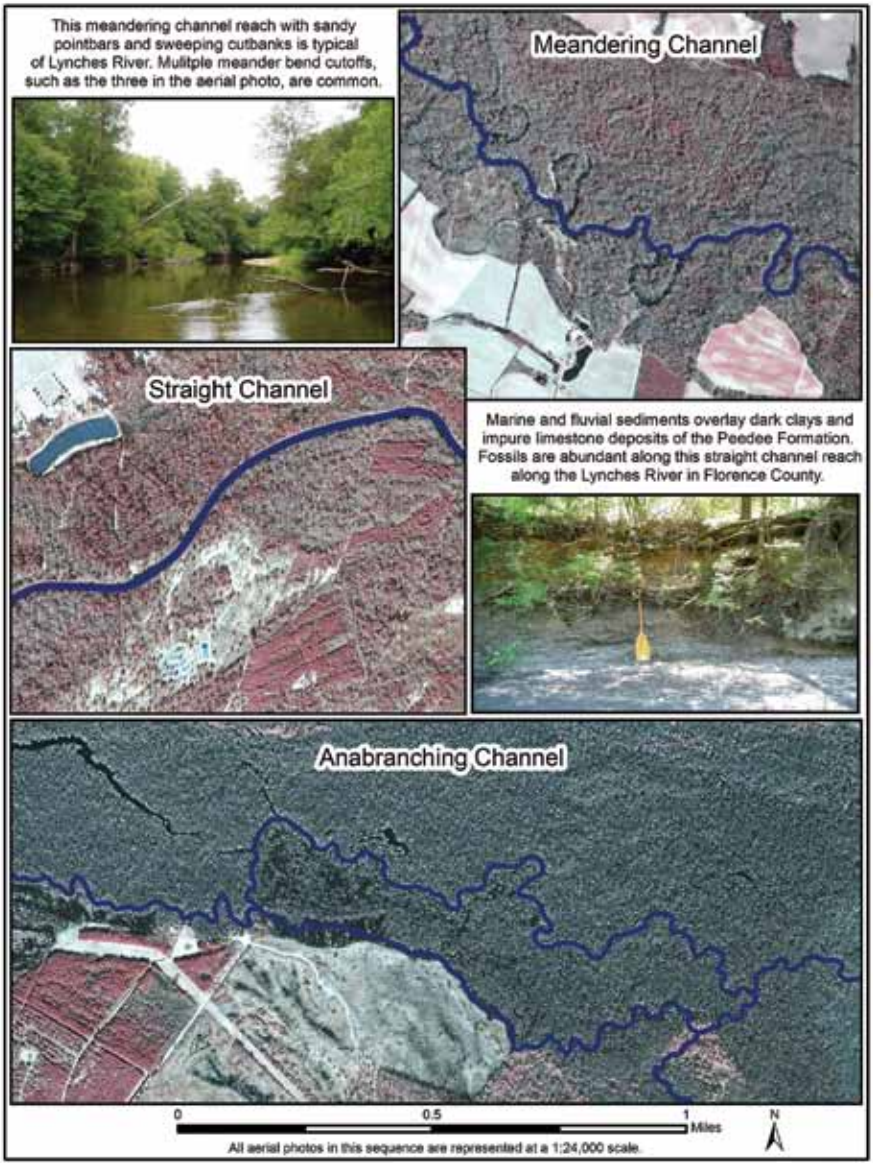
Backswamps are topographically low-lying areas of the flood plain beyond the natural levee deposits. Backswamps contain the finest textured flood-plain deposits and may even develop organic-rich soils from the forest litter. They commonly form at the margins or edges of the flood plain, and are usually influenced by connections to the ground water. Oxbow lakes commonly occur as permanent waterbodies in backswamp environments because of their connection to ground water.

Riverine Sand Dunes are unique aeolian depositional features that rise 10-30 feet above the flood plain and are composed of thick homogenous (uniform) deposits of well-sorted fine to coarse sands, often sourced from the river bed and surrounding landscape. Most dune ridges are oriented from the northwest to southeast, and in many cases they parallel river channels. Their orientation and shape suggest that most are transverse dunes formed by prevailing southwest-northeast winds that blew over this landscape 15,000-30,000 years ago when the valley was a barren environment, much colder than today. Similar sand dunes occur in river valleys throughout the Carolinas and Georgia.

Lynches River Channel Classification

The channel form of the Lynches River varies throughout the basin and includes three basic channel types: meandering, anabranching and straight (see figure on page 21). The Lynches River is classified primarily as a meandering channel, meaning that river flow is confined to a single channel that migrates laterally within the flood-plain valley. This lateral migration process, known as meandering, is responsible for the creation and maintenance of depositional point bars on the inner-concave side of the meander bend and erosional cut banks on the outer-convex side of the meander bend. During low-water flows, the point bar deposits provide ideal places for picnicking or overnight camping.

Between extensive stretches of meandering channel, short segments of the Lynches River are classified as anabranching channel. In anabranching streams, discharge in the river is divided among



Aerial photo examples of the different channel classifications.

channel segments, often forming figure-eight patterns that flow around semipermanent, forested islands. Overnight paddlers may find these midchannel islands to be ideal camping spots because they are often higher elevation surfaces than point bars and less likely to flood should the river rise suddenly.

In addition to meandering and anabranching channel types, one reach of the Lynches River is classified as a straight channel. This segment occurs near the boundary between the middle and lower Coastal Plain where the Lynches River is incised below the middle Coastal Plain deposits and into the older Peedee Formation that makes up portions of the upper Coastal Plain.

Along this segment, the Lynches River is geologically controlled by a large bend that follows an abrupt north-northeast trend before turning back to the southeast. In this location, the river channel is confined by the Peedee Formation, which crops out as a limestone rock along both sides of the river and the channel bed. Numerous fossilized oyster shells *(Exogyra costata)* are weathered from the Peedee Formation and are found perched along limestone rock ledges jutting into the river channel. Immediately upstream and downstream of this unique straight reach, the Lynches River is classified as meandering.

The entire length of the river, from the headwaters to its confluence with the Great Pee Dee River, contains multiple, active meander-bend cutoffs in various stages of infilling. The channel also contains numerous coarse woody debris snags or logjams, commonly referred to by paddlers as "strainers," that interfere with water flowing in the channel. These obstacles add to the challenge of swiftly-flowing water and may require rapid decision-making regarding the best navigable float paths. The Lynches River should be approached with caution. It is a very dynamic and unpredictable river and the flow conditions can change rapidly. The description below provides a brief summary of river channel and flow characteristics for the scenic-designated river section of the Lynches River.

Upper Reaches of Scenic Lynches River

The upper reaches of the Scenic Lynches River section are characterized by a narrow channel with a steep gradient and swiftly-flowing water around sinuous meander bends. The flow is characteristic of a brown-water, sediment-laden discharge that is muddy and chocolate milk-colored following rainfall events, but otherwise relatively transparent in low-water conditions. The channel is primarily meandering with occasional anabranching segments. The flood plain is narrow, and the channel and pointbar sediments are primarily composed of coarse sand, gravel and cobble deposits. The river channel contains a lot of coarse woody debris, but navigation or portage around strainers is very possible.

Middle Reaches of Scenic Lynches River

The middle reaches of the basin contain a combination of alternating river segments that range from wide and shallow channels to highly-sinuous, narrow and deep channels. The channel form alternates between meandering and anabranching, containing numerous meander bend cut-offs in various stages of infilling. Pointbars along the middle segment are primarily composed of coarse- to medium-sized sands; however, in the vicinity of a recent meander-bend cutoff, the pointbar may contain extensive gravel deposits as a result of the steepened gradient and shortened channel reach. This reach also contains numerous strainers and should be navigated with caution.

Lower Reaches of Scenic Lynches River

The lower reaches of the Lynches River exhibit a flooded, swamp-like setting with a shallow, narrow black-water channel that anabranches into multiple channels around semi-permanent forested islands. Along some segments, the Lynches River flows through older oxbow lakes (paleochannels), and the river is wide, deep and slow moving. The flood plain is wide, relatively flat and contains numerous yazoo streams, sloughs, guts and paleo-channels formed by former courses of the Lynches River and its tributaries. Paddlers can become disoriented in this section because it contains multiple stream networks in the flood plain that flow both into and out of the Lynches River. Pay close attention to the maps and be aware of your geographic location at all times in this section. The channel bed contains medium- to course-grained sands, with occasional clayey slack-water deposits. Paddlers wishing to take a swim in this section will notice that their feet and legs sink into the mucky bed materials of the channel in many locations.

Lynches River and Great Pee Dee River Confluence

The confluence area of the Lynches River with the Great Pee Dee River is unlike any other part of the Lynches River Basin. The channel and flood-plain geomorphology create a complex network of distributary channels that provide multiple paths for Lynches River discharge to flow into the Great Pee Dee River. Viewed from above, the confluence area is reminiscent of a delta-like pattern with multiple, divergent flow paths. Paddlers have the option to choose multiple courses through the confluence area. During high-water flows on the Great Pee Dee River, discharge from the Great Pee Dee River back-floods upstream into the Lynches River, creating localized flow reversals in the confluence area. This complex flow pattern creates massive log

jams, filled with all types of natural and artificial debris, hundreds of feet wide and tens of feet thick in the vicinity of the confluence. This area should be approached with extreme caution as there is potential for paddlers to get lost or stranded by changing flow conditions.

For more information on the geology and geomorphology of the Lynches River Basin, please contact the South Carolina Geological Survey, a division of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (*www.dnr.sc.gov/geology*).

Flora

Flora Species

Confluence of Clark's Creek and Muddy Creek

The vegetative communities of the Lynches River and adjacent land are typical of brownwater/blackwater rivers and floodplain swamplands of the Coastal Plain in South Carolina. The natural communities with high resource value include cypress-gum swamps, bottom-land hardwood forests and fluvial sand ridge communities. The dominant trees along the river's edge, in oxbow lakes and sloughs and throughout the adjacent swamps, are bald cypress and tupelo. Other common species along the river include red maple, sycamore, sweetgum, black gum, overcup oak, water oak, laurel oak, water hickory, American holly and green ash. Loblolly pine occurs on some of the higher banks and along older river terraces and sand dune ridges found within the river's floodplain. These very sparse but picturesque habitats are home to trees and shrubs not usually associated with flood plains and include longleaf pine, turkey, live and post oaks and low bush blueberries. River birch trees overhanging the water and black willow trees along exposed sandbars are common views along the Lynches River.

Aquatic Invasive Species

Problems with aquatic invasive species are caused primarily by boaters and fishermen who unknowingly spread invasive aquatic plants and animals from one waterbody to another. Aquatic invasive species also are spread by homeowners who dispose of water garden and aquarium plants or animals in public waters and private ponds. You can help control the spread of invasive aquatic species by doing the following:

When you leave a body of water:

- Remove any visible mud, plants, fish or animals before transporting boats or equipment.
- Discharge water from any type of equipment before transporting.
- Clean and dry anything that comes into contact with water (boats, trailers, equipment, clothing, dogs, etc.).
- Never release plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water. Please do not empty the water from your live well into the river.
- Report aquatic weed problems in public waters to the Aquatic Nuisance Species Program via email: Invasiveweeds@dnr.sc.gov or phone: SCDNR (1-803-755-2872).

Aquatic invasive species of the Lynches River include:

Alligatorweed *(Alternanthera philoxeroides)*

Water hyacinth *(Ludwigia uruguayensis)*

Water primrose *(Eichhornia crassipes)*

Fauna

American Shad

Aquatic Species

The Lynches River corridor provides a unique blend of high quality Coastal Plain, Piedmont and Sandhills fish habitats that sustain a rich diversity of fish species. The Lynches River supports five species of diadromous fishes (American shad, American eel, striped bass, hickory shad and blueback herring) which migrate between freshwater and saltwater habitats for the purpose of spawning. Additionally, several other species are undocumented in the Lynches, but confirmed from the Great Pee Dee River near its confluence with the Lynches. For example, the shortnose sturgeon, a federally-endangered species that inhabits coastal rivers of South Carolina, occurs, as well as Atlantic sturgeon. Both species are of state concern. The Lynches harbors one of the best populations of thinlip chub, which is rare and restricted to a half-dozen streams in the Carolinas. The equally or more rare broadtail madtom may also be in the Lynches River.

Along portions of the Lynches River, shad nets hang from poles and wires that stretch across the river channel. The season to catch shad is from February through April. Historically, American shad and hickory shad landings were on the magnitude of several thousand pounds, but have decreased over time. Natural resource agencies are collecting data that may be used to address declining populations in South Carolina's rivers. At one point along the river, wires may be seen across the river as well as poles on either side of the river awaiting nets to be placed during the shad season.

The Lynches River also provides a distinctive recreational angling experience due to its high quality fish habitat such as forested riparian zones, undercut streambanks, large woody debris and the lack of impoundments. Of the 14 species harvested by anglers, redbreast sunfish and bluegill are the most abundant. Channel catfish and largemouth bass are not as numerically abundant, but comprise an important portion of the recreational harvest by anglers.

Redbreast Sunfish

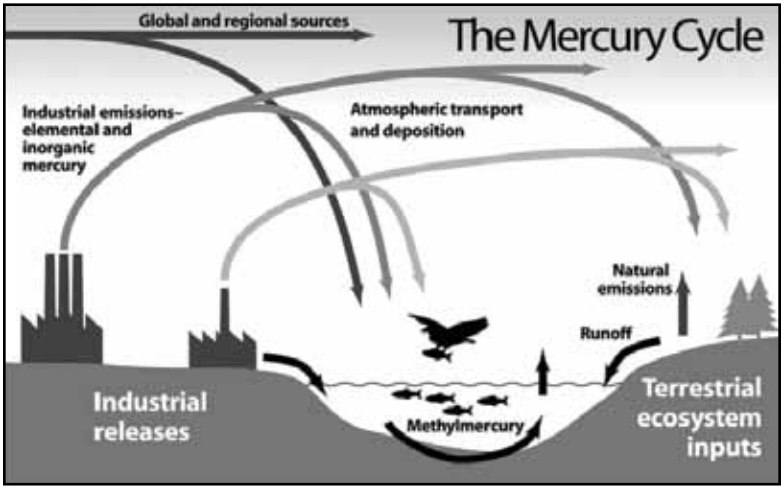
Flathead catfish are found between US Highway 401 and the confluence with the Great Pee Dee River. Five species of catfish occur in significantly lower numbers in the lower reaches of the Lynches River. Other fish occurring in the Lynches River include fieryblack shiner, redbreast sunfish, silver redhorse, brassy jumprock and whitefin shiner.

Flathead Catfish

Fish and Mercury Contamination

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) has recorded elevated mercury levels in some species of fish collected from the Lynches River. Elevated tissue mercury in seafood is of worldwide concern and levels in fishes of the Coastal Plain of the Southeast are high enough to warrant consumption advisories. Mercury can be released into the atmosphere by natural causes, such as volcanic eruptions and forest fires, or human-made causes such as the burning of fossil fuels. Once released into the atmosphere, mercury can travel far from its source and return to earth in precipitation where it can contaminate waterbodies and the landscape. Biological and chemical processes in certain types of waterbodies can transform inorganic mercury to methyl-mercury. This form of mercury can bioaccumulate in fish tissue, meaning that the amount of mercury increases in progressively larger predators up the natural food chain. Large predatory fishes, such as largemouth bass and bowfin, have higher levels of tissue mercury than smaller pan fish. Conditions such as low pH and high levels of organic matter make many southeastern Coastal Plain rivers efficient at converting inorganic mercury to

methyl-mercury. SCDHEC tests fishes every year and releases an annual consumption advisory. For more information on this issue, see the SCDHEC website (*www.scdhec.gov/fish*).



Terrestrial Species

The Lynches River supports many mammal species such as river otters and beavers. Signs of their activity can be seen along the river by viewing mud slides for the otter and tree or root dens for the beaver. Many dens are piled up twigs and logs behind a tree root along the edge of the river. White-tailed deer, grey squirrels and foxes can be seen along the edges of the river. When camping, take care not to leave food where raccoons, opossums or black bears can wonder off with it during the night. Also while camping along the river, you may see bats fly up and down the river corridor in search of moths and mosquitoes. Some bat species that occur here include Seminole bats, southeastern myotis, big brown bats and eastern pipistrelles.


Hornets nest over river

Boaters may see brown water snakes or banded water snakes sunning in low-hanging bushes or glimpse a water moccasin in a clump of emergent aquatic vegetation. Be careful gathering firewood when you camp along the river as copperhead snakes may lie in wait for a mouse in

the leaf litter near dead wood. Many species of lizards, snakes and frogs live in the bottomland forests and wetlands that lie along the Lynches River. Observing these species may be difficult while boating, but they can be seen occasionally, either running up a tree trunk (lizards) or hopping in the water (frogs). One may see the Eastern fox squirrel or the river horn snail, both of which are species of state concern.

Alligators occur along the Lynches River, but they are shy and will avoid boaters if they can. During courtship and breeding, from April to May, alligators prefer open waters. During the remainder of the year, males prefer open and deep waters while females seek out nesting habitat in secluded areas with shallow water and heavy vegetation.

Avian Species

Most of the lands adjacent to the river are privately owned and maintained as large parcels of contiguous flood-plain forest, which results in less fragmentation and improved wildlife habitat. Wood ducks thrive in the wooded flood plain and inhabit the area year-round. The American black duck, mallard, green-winged teal, ring-necked duck and hooded merganser are all winter residents. Other winter bird species that can be observed along the river include the American woodcock, Swainson's warbler, wood thrush and the white-throated sparrow. During the spring and summer, keep an eye out for these warblers: Kentucky, prothonotary and worm-eating. One can also see the yellow-billed cuckoo, the red-eyed and white-eyed vireo. Ruby-throated hummingbirds are usually heard instead of seen as they drink from the trumpet and cross vines; they commonly nest in bottomlands. Birds of prey that might be seen or heard include the red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, osprey, bald eagle and Mississippi kite, and possibly the swallow-tailed kite. Owls are also seen and heard along the Lynches, and the most common owls are the barred, great horned and eastern screech owl. In the upland longleaf pine forests along the Lynches River, one may glimpse the federally-endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. You will hear and see the large pileated woodpecker. Wading birds such as the great blue heron, the great egret and others are a common site. As you travel, you may want to use the check list on pages 31-36 to record the wildlife you see and hear.

Species Checklist Tables

Lynches Scenic River Flora

Trees	Shrubs / Understory
Water Oak, *Quercus nigra*	**Paw Paw,** *Asimina triloba*
Chestnut Oak, *Quercus michauxii*	**Button Bush,** *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Laurel Oak, *Quercus laurifolia*	**Persimmon,** *Diospyros virginiana*
White Oak, *Quercus alba*	**Possumhaw Holly,** *Ilex decidua*
Willow Oak, *Quercus phellos*	**American Holly,** *Ilex opaca*
Red Oak, *Quercus shumardii*	**Alder,** *Alnus serrulata*
Cypress, *Taxodium distichum*	**Swamp Cyrilla,** *Cyrilla racemiflora*
Swamp Tupelo, *Nyssa aquatica*	**Wax Myrtle,** *Myrica cerifera*
Black Gum, *Nyssa biflora*	**Buckeye,** *Aesculus pavia*
Water Hickory, *Carya aquatica*	Vines
Bitternut Hickory, *Carya cordiformis*	**Poison Ivy,** *Toxocodendron radicans*
Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*	**Trumpet Vine,** *Campsis radicans*
River Birch, *Betula nigra*	**Virgina Creeper,** *Parthenosis quinqifolia*
Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*	Herbaceous Plants
Sugar Maple, *Acer sachahrinum*	**Cardinal Flower,** *Lobelia cardinalis*
Box Elder, *Acer negundo*	**Mist Flower,** *Eupatorium coelestinum*
Water Elm, *Planera aquatica*	**Palmettos,** *Sabal minor*
Black Willow, *Salix nigra*	**Chain Ferns,** *Woodwardia virginica*
Musclewood, *Carpinus carolina*	**Maiden Hair Fern,** *Adiantum capillus*
Green Ash, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	**Giant Cane,** *Arundinaria gigantea*
American Elm, *Ulmus americana*	Aquatic Plants
Slippery Elm, *Ulmus rubra*	**Alligator Weed,** *Alternanthera philoxeroides*
Winged Elm, *Ulmus alata*	**Water Primrose,** *Ludwigia peploides*
Honey Locust, *Gleditsia aquatica*	**Spadderdock,** *Nuphar lutea*
Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*	**Water Lily,** *Nuphea odorata*
Sugar Berry, *Celtis laevigata*	**Duck Weed**, *Lemna spp.*
Cottonwood, *Populus deltoides*	**Water Willow,** *Justicia Americana*
Sweet Bay, *Persea borbonia*	**Bladderwort,** *Utricularia vulgaris*
American Beech, *Fagus grandifolia*	**Pickerel Weed,** *Pontadaria cordata*

Lynches River Mammals

- **Beaver,** *Castor canadensis*
- **Otter,** *Lutra canadensis*
- **Nutria,** *Myocastor coypus*
- **Muskrat,** *Ondatra zibethicus*
- **White-tailed deer,** *Odocoileus virginianus*
- **Racoon,** *Procyon lotor*
- **Possum,** *Caluromys spp.*
- **Swamp rabbits,** *Sylvilagus aquaticus*
- **Red fox,** *Vulpes vulpes*
- **Gray fox,** *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*
- **Wild boar,** *Sus scrofa*
- **Black bear,** *Ursus americanus*
- **Coyote,** *Canis latrans*

Lynches River Birds

Perching Land Birds

- **Red-eyed vireo**, *Vireo olivaceus*
- **White-eyed vireo**, *Vireo griseus*
- **Brown-headed nuthatch**, *Sitta pusilla*
- **Hermit thrush**, *Catharus guttatus*
- **Wood thrush**, *Hylocichla mustelina*
- **Pine warbler,** *Dendroica pinus*
- **Carolina wren,** *Thryothorus ludovicianus*
- **Prothonotary warbler,** *Protonotaria citrea*
- **Carolina chickadee,** *Parus carolinensis*
- **Northern cardinal,** *Cardinalis cardinalis*
- **American crow,** *Corvus brachyrhynchos*

Non-Perching Land Birds

- **Belted kingfisher,** *Megaceryle alcyon*
- **Yellow-billed cuckoo,** *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*
- **Red-bellied woodpecker,** *Melanerpes carolinus*
- **Yellow-bellied sapsucker,** *Sphyrapicus varius*
- **Red-cockaded woodpecker,** *Picoides borealis*
- **Red-headed woodpecker,** *Melanerpes eryhtocephalus*

Raptors

- **Bald eagle**, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
- **Mississippi kite,** *Ictinia mississippiensis*
- **Swallow-tailed kite,** *Elanoides forficatus*
- **Red-shouldered hawk,** *Buteo lineatus*
- **Red-tailed hawk,** *Buteo jamaicensis*
- **Osprey**, *Pandion haliaetus*
- **Great horned owl**, *Bubo virginianus*
- **Barred owl,** *Strix varia*
- **Eastern screech owl,** *Otus asio*
- **Turkey vulture,** *Cathartes aura*

Swimming and Wading Water Birds	
Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*	**American black duck,** *Anas rubripes*
Wood duck, *Aix sponsa*	**Ring-necked duck,** *Aythya collaris*
Worm-eating warbler, *Helmitheros vermivora*	**Hooded merganser,** *Lophodytes cucullatus*
Swainson's warbler, *Limnothlypis swainsonii*	**American woodcock,** *Scolopax minor*
Kentucky warbler, *Oporornis formosus*	**Double-crested cormorant,** *Phalacrocorax auritus*
Hooded warbler, *Wulisonian citrine*	**Anhinga,** *Anhinga anhinga*
White-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*	**Great egrets,** *Ardea alba*
Tufted titmouse, *Parus bicolor*	**Little blue heron,** *Egretta caerulea*
Eastern towhee, *Piplio throphhthalmus*	**Great blue heron,** *Ardea herodias*
Purple martin, *Progne subis*	**Snowy egret,** *Egretta thula*
Northern rough-winged swallow, *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*	
Acadian flycatcher, *Empidonax virescens*	
Green-winged teal, *Anas crecca*	
Ring-necked duck, *Aythya collaris*	
Hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*	
American woodcock, *Scolopax minor*	
Double-crested cormorant, *Phalacrocorax auritus*	
Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*	
Great egrets, *Ardea alba*	
Little blue heron, *Egretta caerulea*	
Great blue heron, *Ardea herodias*	
Snowy egret, *Egretta thula*	

Lynches Scenic River Fauna: Reptiles, Amphibians, and Invertebrates

Reptiles Alligators and Snakes	
American alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis*	**Pygmy rattlesnake,** *Sistrurus Miliarius*
Red-bellied snake, *Nerodia erythrogaster*	**Copperhead,** *Agkistrodon contortrix*
Banded Water snake, *Nerodia fasciata*	**Water moccasin,** *Agkistrodon piscivorus*
Brown water snake, *Nerodia taxispilota*	**Coral snake,** *Micrurus fulvius*
King snake, *Lampropeltis getula*	Reptiles: Turtles
Indigo snake, *Drymarchon corais*	**Snapping turtle,** *Chelydra serpentina*
Rough green snake, *Opheodrys aestivus*	**Mud turtle,** *Kinosternon spp.*
Garter snake, *Thamnophilis sirtalis*	**Eastern box turtle,** *Terrapene carolina*
Black racer, *Coluber constricta*	**Red-ear slider,** *Trachemys scripta elegans*
Cane-break rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*	
Pygmy rattlesnake, *Sistrurus Miliarius*	
Copperhead, *Agkistrodon contortrix*	
Water moccasin, *Agkistrodon piscivorus*	
Coral snake, *Micrurus fulvius*	
Reptiles: Turtles	
Snapping turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*	
Mud turtle, *Kinosternon spp.*	
Eastern box turtle, *Terrapene carolina*	
Red-ear slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans*	

Reptiles: Turtles (cont)	Invertebrates (cont)
Yellow-bellied slider, *Trachemys scripta scripta*	**Water boatman,** *Family Corixidae*
Softshell turtle, *Trionyx spp.*	**Backswimer,** *Family Notonectidae*
Cooter, *Chrysemys Floridiana*	**Caddisfly,** *Order Trichoptera*
Amphibians: Frogs	**Whirligig beetle,** *Family Gyrinidae*
Barking tree frog, *Hyla gratiosa*	**Mosquito,** *Family Culcidae*
Narrow mouth toad, *Gastrophryne carolinensis*	**Stonefly,** *Order Plecoptera*
Eastern spadefoot, *Scaphiopus holbrookii*	**Water strider,** *Gerris spp.*
Gopher frogs, *Rana capito*	**Mayfly,** *Order Ephemeroptera*
Southern leopard frog, *Rana sphenocephala*	**Crane fly,** *Tipula spp.*
Peeping oak toad, *Bufo quercicus*	**Water scorpion,** *Family Nepidae*
Amphibians: Salamanders	**Midge,** *Family Chironomidae*
Tiger salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum*	**Damselfly,** *Agrinum spp.*
Marbled salamander, *Ambystoma opacum*	**Green darner,** *Anax junius*
Flatwoods salamander, *Ambystoma cingulatum*	**Bumblebee,** *Bombus spp.*
Spotted salamander, *Ambystoma maculatum*	**Yellowjacket,** *Vespula spp.*
Mabees salamander, *Ambystoma mabeei*	**Water flea,** *Daphnia pulex*
Eastern newt, *Notophthalmus viridescens*	**Pond crayfish,** *Procambarus clarki*
Invertebrates	**Roanoke slabshell,** *Elliptio roanokensis*
Swallowtail butterfly, *Family Papilionidae*	**Yellow lampmussel,** *Lampsilis cariosa*
Monarch butterfly, *Danaus plexippus*	**Common leech,** *Macrobdella spp.*

Lynches River Fish	
Herrings and Shad	Eels and Bowfin
Blueback herring, *Alosa aestivalis*	**American eel,** *Anguila rostrata*
Hickory shad, *Alosa mediocris*	**Bowfin,** *Amia calva*
American shad, *Alosa sapidissima*	Sunfish, Bass, and Perch
Gizzard shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum*	**Banded sunfish,** *Enneacanthus obesus*
Threadfin shad, *Dorosoma petense*	**Blackbanded sunfish,** *E. chaetodon*
Carps, Minnows, Shiners	**Bluespotted sunfish,** *E. gloriosus*
Grass carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idella*	**Warmouth,** *Lepomis gulosus*
Common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*	**Bluegill sunfish,** *Lepomis machrochirus*
Eastern Silvery Minnow, *Hybognathus regius*	**Redbreast sunfish,** *Lepomis auritus*
Lined topminnow, *Fundulus lineolatus*	**Pumpkinseed,** *Lepomis gibbosus*
Golden shiner, *Notemigonus cryoleucas*	**Dollar sunfish,** *Lepomis marginatus*
Iron color shiner, *Notropis chalybaeus*	**Redear sunfish,** *Lepomis microlophus*
Dusky shiner, *Notropis cummingsae*	**Spotted sunfish,** *Lepomis punctatus*
Tailight shiner, *Notropis maculatus*	**Flier,** *Centrarchus macropterus*
Coastal shiner, *Notropis petersoni*	**Banded pygmy,** *Ellasoma zonatum*
Suckers	**White crappie,** *Pomoxis annularis*
Creek chubsucker, *Erimyzon oblongus*	**Black crappie,** *Pomoxis nigromaculatus*
Lake chubsucker, *Erimyzon sucetta*	**Tesselated darter,** *Etheostoma olmstedi*
Spotted sucker, *Minytrema melanops*	**Swamp darter,** *Etheostoma fusiforme*
Robust redhorse, *Maxostoma robustum*	**Sawcheek darter,** *Etheostoma serrifer*
Shorthead redhorse, *M. macrolepidotum*	**Largemouth bass,** *Micropterus salmoides*
Catfish and Madtoms	**Striped bass,** *Morone saxatalis*
Flat bullhead, *Ameiurus brunneus*	**Yellow perch,** *Perca flavescens*
Yellow bullhead, *Ameiurus natalis*	**Pirate perch,** *Aphredoderus sayanus*
Brown bullhead, *Ameiurus nebulosus*	Mud and Swamp Fish
Channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*	**Eastern mudminnow,** *Umbra pygmae*
Margined madtom, *Noturus insignis*	**Swampfish,** *Chologaster cornuta*
Tadpole madtom, *Noturus gyrinus*	**Eastern mosquitofish,** *Gambusia holbrooki*

Pikes, Sturgeon and Gar			**Shortnose sturgeon,** *Acipenser breviostrum*
	Redfin pickerel, *Esox americana*		**Longnose gar,** *Lepisosteus osseus*
	Chain pickerel, *Esox niger*		**Florida gar,** *Lepisosteus platyrhincu*

For notes:

Human History

Pre-Colonial Period

We may never know the names of this river's earliest human inhabitants or what they may have named this river. Their presence is evident from the remnants of everyday tools and products they left behind. Early Native Americans made their living from the landscape in various ways, and for nearly 10,000 years some form of hunting and gathering characterized their lifestyle. While evidence of horticulture can be dated to perhaps 3,000 years ago, even these early farmers weren't settled in one permanent place along this river. On other rivers such as the Great Pee Dee, Native American villages were located near the river and usually on a higher-elevation bluff, river terrace, peninsula or island that could be easily defended. Waterways, such as the Lynches and Great Pee Dee rivers, served as important travel corridors and trade routes. Their boats were canoes of dug-out cypress logs. We do know that in the early historic period the Catawba, Santee, Wateree, Waxhaw, Congaree, Peedee, Cape Fear, Waccamaw, Winyah, Eno, Keyauwee, Shakori, Sissipaw and Sugeree tribes inhabited central and northern South Carolina and likely passed along the Lynches at some point.

1500-1670

In 1514, Lucas Vasques de Ayllon of Spain made an expedition to the coast somewhere between present-day Georgia and North Carolina. He is credited with making the first contact with the Native American people of South Carolina. Ayllon ordered a second expedition near Beaufort in 1521. In 1526, the Spanish founded, and then abandoned, the town of San Miguel de Gualdape near present-day Beaufort. Other failed attempts to colonize what was to become the state of South Carolina were Spanish Santa Elena in 1559 and French Charles Fort in 1562. In 1670, the English developed a permanent settlement called Charles Towne.

Thomas Jefferys, 1757

1670-1725

The European settlement of Charles Towne grew in population through trade with the Native American populations. In 1685, Lynches Creek, as it was known in this time period, became a part of Craven County in the province of Carolina, one of four counties ordered by the Lords' Proprietors to be used as election districts for the Assembly. Much of Craven County was populated by Native Americans. Parishes were established in 1706 as the principal election divisions of local government. Lynches Creek covered the area known at this time as the Parishes of St. David's, Prince Fredrick and Prince George.

1725-1776

J. Hilton, 1779

A 1725 Map of South Carolina by Herbert shows the Pee Dee River with the Native American towns of the Peedee and Saraws, but it does not show any roads or paths along the river nor does it show Lynches Creek. In the 1730s, to better settle the backcountry, Governor Robert Johnson and Colonel John Barnwell proposed the township plan for orderly settlement. The plan called for 11 townships to be located on South Carolina's major rivers, and by 1759 nine townships were extant. One of those townships was Queensbourgh, located on the Pee Dee River and settled by Welsh Baptists from Wales and from Delaware to Pennsylvania. Later, the land adjacent to Queensbourgh along the Pee Dee River, Little Pee Dee River and Lynches Creek was known as the Welsh Tract or Neck. During this time the Lynch family settled in the St. James Santee Parish area and became wealthy by cultivating rice and indigo. Settlers moved into the Welsh Neck between the Great and Little Pee Dee Rivers and, as the landscape filled, subsequent settlers moved into the Lynches Creek drainage.

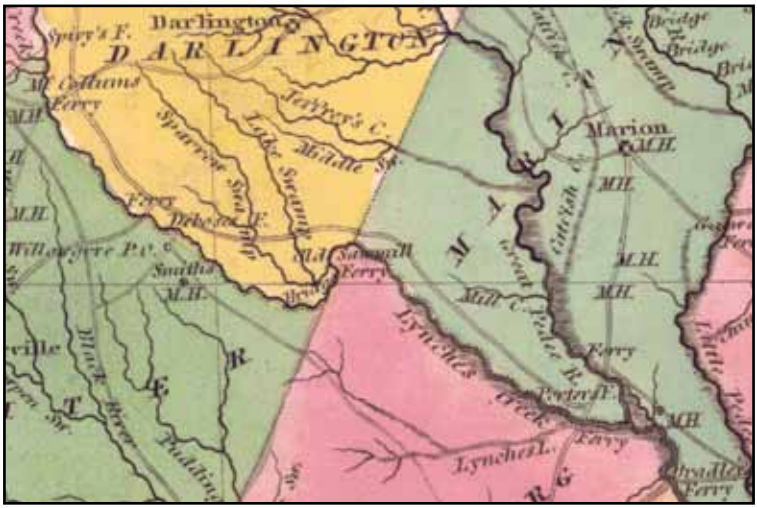

Old cypress canoe from Lynches River

Horses were the most common form of transportation; however, many people preferred water transportation since it was much more efficient to transport goods and crops by water to markets in George Town or Charles Town. The colonists used schooners, periaugers and dug-out

canoes on the creek. The settlers' first cash crop was tar, turpentine and pitch harvested from the pine trees located on the bluffs, while rice and indigo were cash crops along the coast. Settlers harvested timber from the area and floated the logs by water to saw mills near George Town, which became an important port city in the 1700s. After the settlers cleared their fields, they planted tobacco, cotton and corn. They also fished and hunted. From the 1755 Mouzon map, *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina*, Lynches Creek is named along with family names of Witherspoon, Wraggs, Keith, Brown, McKeithy, Corkfield, Summons, Pursley, Hurst, Polays, Chandler, Mires, Wards, Andrews, Wiler, Palyers, Sparrow, Raburn, Godsen, Warren, Debuskes, Roose and Carrier in the George Town and Cheraw districts.

1776-1800

On August 2, 1776, Thomas Lynch, Jr. (for whom the river is named) and three other delegates from South Carolina signed the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution began. Many places in South Carolina played host to that war. In the Lynches Creek Watershed and in the Pee Dee Region, many persons were loyal to the King, and it became the scene of much activity. General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, helped prolong the war with the British to enable a victory for the American colonies. Marion's base of operations was Snow Island at the confluence of the Great Pee Dee River and Lynches Creek. At the upper end of the river, another Revolutionary War battle took place between Scape Hoar Creek and Ratcliff's Bridge on Lynches Creek between



H.C. Carey and J. Lea, 1822

General Thomas Sumter, the Gamecock, and Major Thomas Fraser. Sumter lost and retreated across the river on Ratcliff's Bridge. Under Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton the Americans also held British prisoners of war near this creek.

After the Revolutionary War, the state built many improvements such as ferries, roads and bridges. In 1789, a law was enacted to create a public ferry across the Lynches Creek at the mouth of Sparrow's swamp on lands belonging to Robert Nettles, Jr. His family operated this ferry for 14 years. Some of the earlier ferry boats were large canoes or flat-bottomed scows that were either paddled or poled across the river. Later, large, flat wooden platforms were attached to a pulley system anchored on both sides of the river. These platforms could hold a four-wheeled wagon with a team of horses. Tolls ranged from one cent for one person to $1.00 for a large carriage with horses. In 1792, the South Carolina General Assembly ordered the Lynches Creek cleared for navigation by the local landowners or their servants/slaves. Each household contributed six days per year to keeping the waterway and roads clear of debris.

1800-1900

In 1827, the state chartered the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company. By 1860, 11 railroads operated in South Carolina and at least three tracks crossed Lynches Creek. The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad crossed near Lynchburg, the Seaboard Airline Railroad crossed near Johnsonville and the Cheraw crossed near present day Highway 52. Three present day crossings occur along the river: one below Highway 15 near Bishopville, one near Highway 52 and the other along Highway 41/51 near Johnsonville.

Cannon in front of Bishopville Courthouse

During the Civil War, also known as the War Between the States, railroads carried troops, cargo and prisoners across Lynches Creek. The creek and swamps sheltered slaves and livestock from the ravages of war. The most interesting story of the Civil War concerns a group of Union soldiers commanded by General Howard. As the troops crossed the Bishopville Bridge, they and a team of horses hauling a canon were swept off the bridge. Other soldiers came to the rescue of

the men and horses, but let the cannon sink to the bottom of the river. A few years after the war, during a time of low water, local citizens retrieved the cannon from the creek. Today, the cannon is mounted in front of the Lee County Courthouse in Bishopville.


Effingham train station

The city of Florence, named after Florence Henning Harllee, daughter of William Harllee (president of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad), was chartered on March 9, 1871. The state created the county of Florence in 1888 by incorporating parts of Darlington, Marion, Clarendon and Williamsburg counties. In 1888, the town of Bishopville was incorporated. Lee County was formed in 1897, incorporating pieces of Sumter, Kershaw and Darlington counties. On July 5, 1880, the last duel in South Carolina was fought near the Highway 15 Bridge. Colonel Ellerbe Cash killed Colonel William Shannon believing that Shannon had wrongfully accused his wife of fraud. Following this incident the South Carolina General Assembly outlawed duels.

1900-2000

In the early 1900s, the people of Lee, Sumter, Darlington and Florence counties were busy growing cotton, tobacco and corn -- all of which are still grown in the area today. Sometime before 1904, the name Lynches Creek was changed to Lynches River as shown on maps of this period.


Hwy 15 steel and wood bridges across Lynches River. Wood bridge removed in 1947.

From 1900 to 1920, the textile industry boomed and the area thrived. Johnsonville, a community near Snow Island, moved to its current site in 1911 to accommodate the Seaboard Airline Company railway. Johnsonville was not part of Florence County until 1921 when the county annexed Johnson Township from Williamsburg County. During the Great Depression, businesses closed and farming declined as the price for crops declined. In 1935, Lee County acquired Lee State Natural Area due to tax delinquencies. From 1933-1940, New Deal projects included the construction of roads and bridges by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Lee State Park by the Civilian

Conservation Corps (CCC). Lee County obtained a CCC camp through the efforts of Senator Robert Ellison Dennis and on August 16, 1935, Camp Robert E. Lee, officially known as Company 4471, SC P-88, began work on the park project and many other projects in the area. Power lines began to cross the river to power cities and rural farm houses. From 1950-1960, farm tractors and machinery began to boost the agriculture economy of the Lynches River Watershed.

In April 1972, the state acquired 676 acres to construct Lynches River State Park, now Lynches River County Park. Industrial development in cities fostered population increases in those cities, allowing the rural forests, swamps and farm areas to remain intact. On March 24, 1994, the Lynches River from the Highway 15 Bridge downstream to the eastern boundary of Lynches River State Park was designated as a State Scenic River. In 1999, the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT) entered into a 50-year lease agreement with Florence County and the park became Lynches River County Park.

2000-2009

In May 2001, the canoe launch at Lynches River County Park was completed and in February 2003 the property was deeded to Florence County. On June 11, 2008, the Lynches River from the eastern boundary of Lynches River County Park to the confluence of the Great Pee Dee River was also designated as scenic. From the last half of the twentieth century to the present day, the Lynches Scenic River has been used to assimilate treated domestic and industrial waste, for irrigation, industrial manufacturing and drinking water, and for recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, swimming and boating.

Discovery Educational Center at Lynches River County Park

Boating Information

Boating Laws

Persons younger than 16 years of age may operate a boat powered by 15 horsepower or more [including personal watercraft (PWCs), such as jet skis] only if they are accompanied by an adult at least 18 years old who is not under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or they have passed a **boating safety course approved by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.**

South Carolina Law concerning Boat, PWC or Canoe Registration

You must have a South Carolina Certificate of Number (registration) and validation decals to legally operate a boat or PWC on public waters in South Carolina. The only exceptions are:

- A non-motorized boat,
- Boats documented with the U.S. Coast Guard, or
- Boats or PWC with valid registration in another state or country, temporarily used in South Carolina.

If you place an electric or gas motor of any kind on a canoe, it must be registered.

The certificate (registration card) must be on board and available for inspection by a law enforcement officer whenever the boat or PWC is operated.

The Charleston and Columbia SCDNR offices process registration and titling of new boats and outboard motors, transfers of boats and outboard motors, registration renewals, duplicate titles, duplicate boat and outboard motor decals and hunting and fishing license sales. The Clemson and Florence offices can process registration renewals, duplicate boat and outboard motor decals and hunting and fishing license sales. SCDNR offices are open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with the exception of state holidays. The boat registration and titling office has a toll free phone number: 1-866-714-3611 or go to the website, *www.dnr.sc.gov*.

Legal Requirements for Trailers

South Carolina requires the following for trailers.

- Trailers weighing less than 2,500 pounds are not required to be licensed or registered.
- Trailers must have proper lighting, including turn signals, tail lights and brake lights. All trailer lights must be maintained in an operable

condition, same as when the trailer was manufactured.

- All towing vehicles must be connected to the trailer by safety chains or cable of sufficient strength to maintain connection under all conditions.
- Trailer hitches must not obscure more than two inches of the license plate of the towing vehicle.

For further information, contact the South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles.

Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs/lifejackets)

- All boats must have on board at least one Type I, II, III or V personal flotation device that is U.S. Coast Guard-approved, wearable and of the proper size for each person on board. Sizing for PFDs is based on body weight and chest size.
- South Carolina law requires all children 12 years of age and under to wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved PFD while on board a Class A (less than 16 feet long) boat or PWC. The PFD must be fastened and of the proper size for the child.
- Each person riding on a PWC must wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device.
- Each person being towed behind a vessel must wear a U.S. Coast Guard–approved PFD.
- All PFDs must be in good and serviceable condition and must be readily accessible.

Navigation Lights

The required navigation lights must be displayed between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility. Motor boats are required to have red and green sidelights on the bow of the boat and white all around (360) stern light. Paddle craft are required to have a hands free all-around white light. Most paddlers carry a hat-mounted or strap-on head lamp where the beam can project up. You should never leave shore without a flashlight. Even if you plan to return before dark, unforeseen developments might delay your return past nightfall.

Sound-Producing Devices

All boats are required to carry a whistle or horn. You should wear a whistle on your lifejacket (PFD) at all times. Common river rescue whistle signals:

1 blast = stop or slow down
2 blasts = Attention
3 blasts long and repeated = Emergency or need of rescue

Negligent, Reckless and Other Illegal Operation

Failure to exercise the care necessary to protect the safety of persons or property is illegal.

- Chasing, harassing or disturbing wildlife is unlawful.
- Boating in restricted areas without regard for other boaters or persons, posted speeds and wake restrictions or diver-down flags is unlawful.
- Failure to maintain a proper lookout for other boats or persons is unlawful.
- Boat operators are responsible for any damage caused by their wake.
- South Carolina law prohibits anyone from operating a moving motorized boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Scuba divers or snorkelers should display a diver-down flag to mark their diving area and boaters should stay 50 feet from a diver's flag.
- "Idle Speed" or "No Wake, Idle Speed"
  When you see these words displayed on buoys or signs they indicate a restricted boating area established to protect the safety of the public and property. In these areas, a boat cannot proceed at a speed greater than that speed necessary to maintain steerage way.

Boating Education

Drinking Water

Although water quality is good, river water is not potable without filtering or treatment. Plan to bring your own drinking water or plan to filter or boil the river water.

Discharge of Trash

It is illegal to dump garbage and plastics into state waters. Take out everything you bring in plus any other trash you see that you can safely retrieve. Spend a few minutes scouting your camp area and pick up

litter that may have been left behind by others. Remember, cigarette butts, twist ties, aluminum cans, plastic bottles and food scraps are all trash, so please carry them all out. Never bury or burn trash. Dispose of trash and human waste appropriately by taking it to an approved landfill or solid waste container. Even if the next landing has a trash container, please do not leave your waste at the landing as those containers are not emptied every day.

Hunting and Fishing

A South Carolina license is required in order to hunt or fish along the Lynches and Great Pee Dee rivers. You may purchase a hunting or fishing license locally or online at the SCDNR website listed below. These laws, regulations and rules are strictly enforced by the officers of the SCDNR Law Enforcement Division, U.S. Coast Guard and other authorized law enforcement agencies. They have the right to stop and board boats to check for compliance with federal and state laws. The operation game theft and boating accident phone number is 1-800-922-5431. For more information, visit the SCDNR website (*www.dnr.sc.gov/regulations.html*).

Angler in sneak boat

Camping

The only designated camping areas on the Lynches River are located at Lee State Natural Area and Lynches River County Park; reservations are recommended. Rental cabins may be reserved at Lynches River County Park. Primitive camping is available in low-water conditions when sandbars along the river can provide camp sites below the ordinary high water mark. Camping permits are not required on the river, however, permission from landowners is required to camp in upland areas (above the ordinary high water mark), most of which are privately owned. The proposed Evelyn and Rivers Scarborough Camping Platform, located upriver from the Highway 401 Landing, is a 16 X10 foot platform space with a 6x10 foot shelf for gear and equipment. This platform is accessible only from the river and is sponsored by the Pee Dee Land

Trust on private property. For platform reservations and information, go to the Pee Dee Land Trust website (*www.peedeelandtrust.org*).


Sandbar camping

For group outings, we recommend limiting group size to two to ten people or two to five boats, as the landings, potential camp sites and places to get out and stretch legs all tend to be small areas. Select camp spots that fit your group size and on rare occasions you may have to share a camp with another group that arrives late. Be courteous, make new friends, enjoy the evening and continue on your trip.

Respect Private Property

Although all sandbars and shoreline below the ordinary high water mark are public, most of the land above the ordinary high water mark is private. Respect private property and enter only with permission of the landowner.

For other lodging options consult the local cities and towns along the river.

Large Woody Debris

The Lynches is a natural and dynamic river system that is always changing. Trees fall in the river as the banks erode, the wind causes them to fall and human or animal activity cause trees to enter the river. The health of our fish and wildlife habitats depend on the presence of large woody debris in the river, thus the boater will always encounter


Log jumping along the Lynches River

this physical and mental challenge along this river. We recommend that boaters carry a hand saw or hand bow saw in the boat. When you encounter large woody debris you have the option of going under the tree, over the tree, portaging around the tree or trimming or cutting out a 3-6 foot section near the crown area of the tree.

River Etiquette and Ethics

You may find solitude along this river but you will not be alone and your actions affect this river as you boat its waters and visit its landings and sandbars. People come here to experience the challenge of boating a remote, scenic river. No one comes to this area to find landings and sandbars scarred with fire rings or fouled with human waste or litter. This river cannot stay scenic if you do not work hard to protect it. Enjoying the use of this river without leaving a trace is a big challenge, but here is how you can help.

Human Waste

In South Carolina it is not mandatory to carry out all human waste, but it is a good practice to do so. There are many sanitary pack-out products on the market today. One is the GO anywhere toilet kit (formerly known as WAG bag), another is the Restop, both found in camping equipment stores or online. If you choose not to carry out, please use cat holes (6-8" deep hole 70 paces from any water source) and bury your solid waste on dry ground away from the river. Please urinate on wet ground or in the river because urinating on dry ground or on dry objects may leave an offensive odor and may attract insects. Please Leave No Trace of your time spent on this river.

Fires

Use fires only when needed, using equipment and methods that work best for you. Help us keep the sandbars clean by burning all wood to ash. Trash should never be burned. When the fire is finished, please bury or rake all the ashes into the river and scatter any unused firewood

so the sandbar looks natural and scenic. If possible, carry and use a fire pan and camp cooking stove.

Dishwater

Food bits left on the sand are magnets for ants and biting insects, so please make sure you strain out food particles and put them with your trash. Then scatter the remaining dishwater well away from your camp.

Bathing

You can reduce the need to bathe by swimming frequently in the river, however, if you need to bathe please do so away from the river and use small amounts of biodegradable soap if absolutely necessary.

Ramp Manners

Please use the ramp for loading or unloading your boats from a trailer or car only. Once your boat is off the trailer, please move it away from the ramp and out of the way of others. Pack or unpack your boat to the side of the launch area so others may trailer their boat.

River Encounters

Common sense and polite communication are the keys to successful interaction with other river users. Remember that human-powered crafts have the right-of-way and motor boats should slow to no wake as

Group taking a sandbar break.

they pass a drift or human-powered boat. Give anchored fishing boats a wide berth as you pass them. Avoiding confrontational behavior will ensure a peaceful coexistence.

Old cypress boat

Respect Cultural and Archaeological Sites

Along the river you will see evidence of past communities and their historic structures, such as old bridge pilings, abandoned buildings and roads. Please do not disturb them. It is illegal to remove, deface or destroy archaeological sites in South Carolina. If you plan to dive for artifacts in this river you must obtain an underwater diving permit and have a diving license as provided by the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Underwater Division. Please refer to this website: *www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/* Or contact the SCDNR State Archaeologist at 803-734-9100.

Old bridge pilings

River Safety

7.5 minute topographic Maps: Bishopville East, Elliott, Sardis, Olanta, Mill Bay, Effingham, Scranton, Evergreen, Pamlico South, Prospect Crossroads, Johnsonville, Lake City East, Snow Island, Outland, Lynchburg and Yauhannahare are available from the State Geodetic Survey or may be downloaded from SCDNR's GIS Data Clearinghouse.
County Maps: Lee, Darlington, Sumter, Florence, Williamsburg and Marion
Difficulty: flatwater (advanced boating skills and river rescue training advised)
Hazards: Swift currents, fallen trees, road pilings and multiple stream channels.

When planning a trip on the Scenic Lynches River:

1. Know the river

- Read all you can about the river; use maps and guide books.
- Be aware of river level changes with rain events.
- Be a competent swimmer and able to handle yourself underwater and in moving water with a current. We recommend that you have some river rescue and wilderness first aid experience.

2. Set up locations for put in and take outs

- Use a public landing or seek permission from private landowners.
- Think about the location of breaks, lunch, camp etc…. making sure not to trespass on private property unless you have prior permission.
- Consider time, distance and water level to be traveled and the amount of sunlight you have available.
- Arrange for a shuttle.

3. Think about the participants in your group

- Never go paddling alone.
- Limit the size of the group. Think about the environmental impacts (cat holes, soil compaction, vegetation destruction, noise pollution, etc.) your group will have on the resource.
- Designate your on-river leaders (they should be experienced with river travel, river rescue and wilderness first aid).

- Think about the total group strength (beginners should not be on this river without boaters who have advanced paddling skills, rescue skills and wilderness first aid skills).
- All must assume the responsibility for the group.
- Group ethics
    1. Obey all rules and regulations.
    2. Respect private property.
    3. Be considerate of others on the water.
    4. Give anglers a wide berth.
    5. Never change clothes in public view.
    6. Pack out human waste in sensitive or heavily used environments or dig cat holes away from the river.
    7. Do not feed or disturb wildlife.
    8. Avoid building campfires, except for emergencies.
    9. Keep the river clean and pick-up and pack out all litter, even litter of others (leave a place better than you found it).
    10. Volunteer your time to help the river resource.

4. Equipment and Clothing

- Plan to get wet. Prepare for the weather and river water temperature.
- Stay visible -- have a hands free flashlight, whistle and other medical/safety/rescue equipment.
- Wear proper footwear, layer your clothing and wear your personal flotation device (PFD). (85% of boating fatality victims were not wearing a PFD at the time of the accident.)
- Carry a supply of food and water adequate for your trip length.
- Carry a spare paddle and a spare PFD if possible.
- Carry navigation equipment.

5. Other Safety Concerns

It is recommended that the trip leader or someone in the group take a wilderness first aid class and be aware that the following conditions may occur.

- **Hypothermia:** the lowering of the core body temperature due to cold air temperature, exposure to rain, or immersion in cold or cool water. This can happen any time of year.
- **Heat stroke:** the raising of the core body temperature due to exposure to sunny, hot and humid conditions. Our South Carolina summers are very hot, so please drink lots of water and cool your body often with river water. Wear clothing that reflects the sun.
- **Dehydration:** The average person needs 2-3 liters of fluids per day, more if you are exerting physical activity in a hot and humid climate. Drink water and sports drinks on your river trip.
- **Sunburn:** Wear sun screen and clothing that reflects the sun.
- **Insects:** Bees, wasps, hornets, ticks, mosquitoes, gnats, deerflies, yellowjackets, spiders, scorpions, redbugs and many others make their home along the river. Come prepared to deal with all of them by having a well-appointed first aid kit and effective insect repellant.
- **Poison Ivy:** Learn to recognize this plant and try to avoid it. There will be times on this river that it cannot be avoided such as pulling over and through downfalls or navigating through the swamp sections where the channel is very narrow. When you know you have touched this plant, swim, rinse or wash the body part in the river as soon as possible.

Poison Ivy

- **First aid:** Know how to treat broken bones, sprained joints and burns as it may be a long period of time between the accident site and an emergency room or trained medical help.
- **Thunderstorms:** In the spring and summer thunderstorms may occur every day, usually in the late afternoon. The best response to a thunderstorm is to head for shore, secure your boat, put on your rain gear, grab your tarp, paddle and spare PFD, find a low place on the ground away from tall trees and sit or squat on your PFDs. Persons in your group should be scattered, not all in one area. If you have a light and mobile canoe or kayak

it can be used as a shelter, making sure that you stay on top of your PFD. Do not let your skin touch the ground during a thunderstorm.

A List of Suggested Gear:

Wearable personal floatation device (PFD/lifejacket), sized to fit
Sound device audible for ½ mile – whistle or horn
Flashlight that is mounted or worn (no hands)
Extra batteries
Cell phone or marine radio
This booklet and compass or GPS
Rescue gear (throw bag/rope, carabineer, etc.)
Knife, saw hatchet
Sunscreen
Insect repellent
Hat
Rain gear
First aid kit
Drinking water and/or sport drinks
Duct tape
Trash bags
Waterproof matches or other fire-making device
Extra clothing
Extra PFD and paddle or pole
Food and water
Camping gear (tent, sleeping bag, cook stove, etc.)
Waterproof bag for all of the above and tied/strapped to the boat

*** Please do not leave valuables in your vehicle.

For more information, consult:

ACA website *(www.AmericanCanoe.org)*
Leave No Trace website *(www.LNT.org)*
US Coast Guard website *(www.uscgboating.org)*
SCDNR website *(www.dnr.sc.gov)*

Before the trip

Permits to float the river are not required, however it is a good practice to tell someone or give a friend or family member a written float plan of your trip. A float plan can be copied, torn from this book or found on the DNR website (*www.dnr.sc.gov)*. It should be filled out and given to a friend or family member not going on the trip. Don't forget to check water levels and weather forecasts for the area you plan to float. Make sure all paddlers/boaters are experienced or you are going with an experienced guide. Do not forget your lifejacket, whistle, white light and safety gear.

Float Plans:

(Please cut out this sheet or make as many copies of these plans as needed. File this written plan with two people who will check on you after a certain amount of time.)

Canoe Form

Name of trip leader: _____

Address of trip leader: _____

Phone Number of Trip Leader: _____

Cell phone number of the Trip Leader: _____

Names of boaters in group _____

Descriptions of the boats in the group: _____

_____

Type of boats (length, model and colors):_____

_____

How many boats are in your group? _____

Vehicles
(Make, model, license number and color of vehicles in the group)

List where each one is parked along the river._____

_____

Trip Expectations

Expected departure time and location: _____

_____

Expected route and alternate route: _____

_____

Dates you plan to be on the river: _____

_____

Expected time and location of take out: _____

_____

Date and time you would like a search to begin if you do not return:

_____

** Upon arrival you must notify the people holding your written float plan that you have returned.

Motorized Boat Form

1. Name of person reporting and telephone number

   _____

   (_____) _____

2. Description of boat

   Type_____ Color_____ Trim _____

   Registration No. _____ Length _____

   Name _____ Make _____ Other _____

3. Engine type _____ H. P. _____

   No. of engines _____ Fuel capacity _____

4. Survival equipment

   PFDs Paddles Smoke signals Anchor

5. Radio Yes No Type _____ Frequency _____

6. Mobile phone Yes No (_____) _____

7. Automobile license number _____

   Type_____ Trailer license _____

   Color_____ Make of auto _____

   Where parked _____

8. Persons onboard

   Name Age Address & Telephone

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

9. Do any of the persons onboard have a medical problem?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what _____

10. Trip expectations. Leave at _____ ☐ am ☐ pm

    From _____ going to

    Expect to return by (time) _____ ☐ am ☐ pm and

    not later than _____ ☐ am ☐ pm

11. Any other pertinent information?

    _____

12. If not returned by (time) call the local authority

    _____ am pm

13. Telephone numbers

    (_____) _____ (_____) _____

User Survey

(Please let us know about your trip by mailing or emailing us your answers to the following survey.)

1) Did you use this guide to prepare for your river trip? ___yes ___no
2) Did you use this guide while you were on the river? __yes ___no
3) If yes, did the guide hold up under use? ____yes ____no
4) Were this guide and its associated maps helpful? ____yes ____no
   If not, why?

5) How can this guide be improved?

6) Do you think SCDNR should print similar guides for each state scenic river? _____yes ____no
   If not, why?

7) If yes, would you be willing to donate to the Scenic Rivers Trust Fund so other books can be printed and placed on-line?
   ____yes____no

8) What projects or activities would you like to see the Lynches Scenic River Advisory Council pursue?

9) Would you be willing to help the Lynches River by joining the Lynches Scenic River Advisory Council? ____yes _____no

10) Tell us about your adventures on the Lynches River.

from:

place
stamp
here

Scenic Rivers Program
South Carolina Department of
Natural Resources
1000 Assembly Street
Columbia, SC 29201

fold line

tape here

fold line

cut line

Logistics

Accommodations Information

1) Hotels and bed and breakfast inns are located in the towns of Bishopville, Sumter, Florence, Darlington and Johnsonville. Please check their websites or call the town chamber of commerce or tourism office.

2) Campgrounds:

Lee State Natural Area
487 Loop Rd
Bishopville, SC 29010
(803) 428-5307
www.southcarolinaparks.com

Lynches River County Park
1110 Ben Gause Road
Coward, SC 29530
(843) 389-2785
Toll free 1-877-319-7799
www.lynchesriverpark.com

Outfitters

Many outfitter and river guide service companies operate in South Carolina. Please research companies online or contact the local parks along the Lynches Scenic River. These two companies are currently located on the Lynches Scenic River:

River Rat's Canoe Rentals
2740 Indigo Landing Road
Scranton, SC 29591
843-389-4656 or 843-687-1673
barryfrick@yahoo.com

Swamp Fox Canoe Rentals
708 Stone Ranch Road
Johnsonville, SC 29555
843-621-5641 or
fax #843-386-3057
Randy Stone

Conservation Groups

Lynches Scenic River
Advisory Council
P.O. Box 167
Columbia, SC 29201

Pee Dee Land Trust
P.O. Box 4
Darlington, SC 29540
www.peedeelandtrust.org

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Acknowledgements

This boating guide would not be possible without the help of many people. This trail project has been a written goal in the Lynches Scenic River Management Plan since 1997, thus the Lynches River Advisory Council was instrumental in the procurement of local support letters that were submitted with the grant application. Many advisory council members picked up litter at landings and along the river and cut out downfall in the river. Past Chairman Stuart Greeter submitted the successful grant application and started this project before his retirement from the SCDNR in April 2008. I would also thank Barry Beasley, Steve de Kozlowski and Ken Rentiers, leaders of the Land, Water and Conservation Division of SCDNR, for their continued support of the Scenic Rivers Program. In June and July 2008 the following people helped with the river survey: Liz Osier, Terry Cook, Daniel Ward, Jennie Williamson, Barry Frick and Randy Stone. Mike Mathis, Joe Ross, Rick Stevens, Kenneth and Fredis Strickland aided with shuttle and logistics for the survey. Tracking the financial pieces of this grant and providing administrative support were Chris Falcone, Debbie Miller and Kay Daniels.

Scott Howard, Bill Marshall, Bill Post, Jim Glover, Rickie Goode, Laurel Barnhill, Chris Page, Steve Bennett, Sean Taylor and Ann Nolte provided writing and editorial advice. Maps were produced by the SCDNR Technology Development Program with special thanks to Phil Weinbach for map creation and coordination and Dawn Misura for assistance with GIS data layer development. The layout and design of this guide book and the trail signs were created by Mark Conrardy and Jessica Elmore. The figures showing the historical maps of Lynches River were provided by the Alabama University Historical Map and GIS Department.

I cannot give enough thanks and praise to Kimberly Meitzen, a geography Ph.D student at the University of South Carolina who is also an intern with our Geological Survey

program at SCDNR. We spent three weeks camping and surveying the Lynches Scenic River and Clark's Creek by canoe. Kimberly took notes and recorded finds on laminated aerial photographs. We took pictures and operated a Trimble GPS device. Kimberly collected geological samples and spent time in our geology lab analyzing those samples. She researched and wrote the geology, geomorphology section of this guide and helped write and edit other sections such as the species table. She spent many hours digitizing our points of interest and creating the river line file component for the maps.

In closing, I would like to thank the South Carolina State Trails Program of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and the U.S. Federal Highway Administration for grant funding assistance to complete this project.

Mary L. Crockett
Chairperson, Lynches Scenic River Advisory Council
South Carolina Scenic River Program Manager

The next four pages contain the decimal degrees in North Latitude (°N Lat) and West Longitude (°W Long) of each mile along the Lynches Scenic River Water Trail. Mileage numbers are displayed on the following map pages.

River Miles Coordinates Table

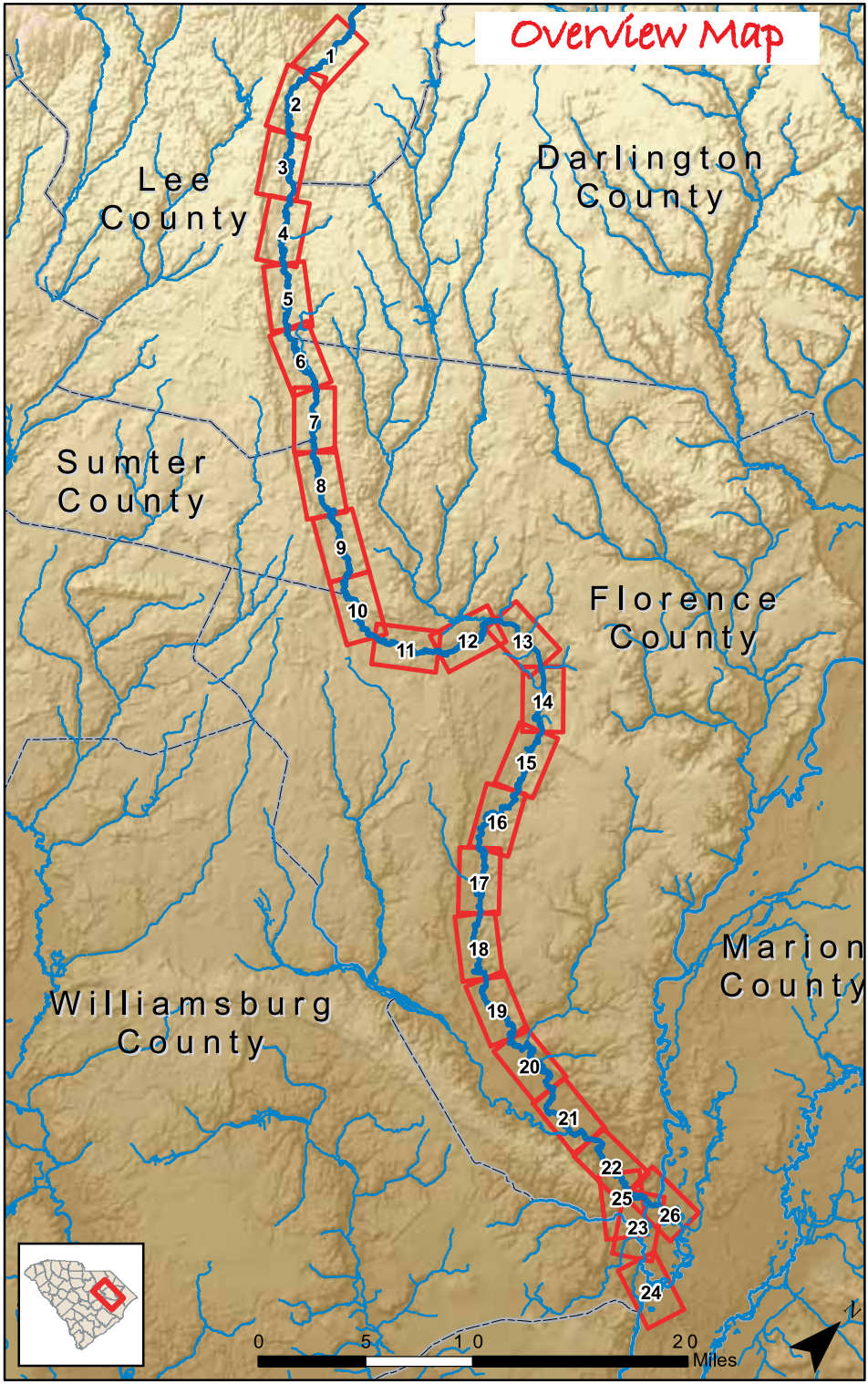
Waterway	River Mile	°N Lat	°W Long
Clark's Creek	0	33.798	-79.324
Clark's Creek	1	33.805	-79.331
Clark's Creek	2	33.804	-79.344
Clark's Creek	3	33.815	-79.351
Clark's Creek	4	33.820	-79.359
Clark's Creek	5	33.824	-79.361
Clark's Creek	6	33.829	-79.369
Great Pee Dee River (Dunham Bluff)	0	33.842	-79.341
Great Pee Dee River (Dunham Bluff)	1	33.841	-79.356
Great Pee Dee River (Staples Lake)	0	33.785	-79.322
Great Pee Dee River (Staples Lake)	1	33.793	-79.321
Lynches Scenic River	0	33.842	-79.366
Lynches Scenic River	1	33.838	-79.378
Lynches Scenic River	2	33.834	-79.388
Lynches Scenic River	3	33.836	-79.398
Lynches Scenic River	4	33.835	-79.407
Lynches Scenic River	5	33.836	-79.420
Lynches Scenic River	6	33.840	-79.432
Lynches Scenic River	7	33.844	-79.436
Lynches Scenic River	8	33.841	-79.450
Lynches Scenic River	9	33.835	-79.461
Lynches Scenic River	10	33.838	-79.472
Lynches Scenic River	11	33.834	-79.483
Lynches Scenic River	12	33.843	-79.488
Lynches Scenic River	13	33.846	-79.499
Lynches Scenic River	14	33.853	-79.505
Lynches Scenic River	15	33.854	-79.513
Lynches Scenic River	16	33.853	-79.524
Lynches Scenic River	17	33.858	-79.529
Lynches Scenic River	18	33.852	-79.533
Lynches Scenic River	19	33.851	-79.543
Lynches Scenic River	20	33.857	-79.551

Waterway (cont.)	River Mile	°N Lat	°W Long
Lynches Scenic River	21	33.859	-79.559
Lynches Scenic River	22	33.860	-79.570
Lynches Scenic River	23	33.858	-79.578
Lynches Scenic River	24	33.861	-79.589
Lynches Scenic River	25	33.871	-79.596
Lynches Scenic River	26	33.870	-79.605
Lynches Scenic River	27	33.876	-79.614
Lynches Scenic River	28	33.881	-79.622
Lynches Scenic River	29	33.888	-79.628
Lynches Scenic River	30	33.897	-79.633
Lynches Scenic River	31	33.905	-79.642
Lynches Scenic River	32	33.908	-79.650
Lynches Scenic River	33	33.914	-79.657
Lynches Scenic River	34	33.923	-79.658
Lynches Scenic River	35	33.930	-79.666
Lynches Scenic River	36	33.932	-79.675
Lynches Scenic River	37	33.939	-79.683
Lynches Scenic River	38	33.947	-79.686
Lynches Scenic River	39	33.953	-79.680
Lynches Scenic River	40	33.961	-79.680
Lynches Scenic River	41	33.970	-79.683
Lynches Scenic River	42	33.981	-79.686
Lynches Scenic River	43	33.988	-79.693
Lynches Scenic River	44	33.996	-79.694
Lynches Scenic River	45	34.007	-79.700
Lynches Scenic River	46	34.017	-79.704
Lynches Scenic River	47	34.023	-79.715
Lynches Scenic River	48	34.035	-79.721
Lynches Scenic River	49	34.044	-79.735
Lynches Scenic River	50	34.051	-79.749
Lynches Scenic River	51	34.051	-79.763
Lynches Scenic River	52	34.052	-79.774
Lynches Scenic River	53	34.049	-79.788

Waterway (cont.)	River Mile	°N Lat	°W Long
Lynches Scenic River	54	34.040	-79.796
Lynches Scenic River	55	34.034	-79.792
Lynches Scenic River	56	34.025	-79.790
Lynches Scenic River	57	34.021	-79.799
Lynches Scenic River	58	34.011	-79.801
Lynches Scenic River	59	34.005	-79.808
Lynches Scenic River	60	33.998	-79.816
Lynches Scenic River	61	33.992	-79.826
Lynches Scenic River	62	33.989	-79.839
Lynches Scenic River	63	33.985	-79.846
Lynches Scenic River	64	33.981	-79.856
Lynches Scenic River	65	33.980	-79.865
Lynches Scenic River	66	33.983	-79.875
Lynches Scenic River	67	33.989	-79.884
Lynches Scenic River	68	33.990	-79.894
Lynches Scenic River	69	33.993	-79.902
Lynches Scenic River	70	34.002	-79.905
Lynches Scenic River	71	34.007	-79.914
Lynches Scenic River	72	34.010	-79.926
Lynches Scenic River	73	34.015	-79.932
Lynches Scenic River	74	34.018	-79.941
Lynches Scenic River	75	34.023	-79.947
Lynches Scenic River	76	34.022	-79.959
Lynches Scenic River	77	34.028	-79.970
Lynches Scenic River	78	34.035	-79.979
Lynches Scenic River	79	34.040	-79.987
Lynches Scenic River	80	34.044	-79.996
Lynches Scenic River	81	34.050	-80.003
Lynches Scenic River	82	34.058	-80.007
Lynches Scenic River	83	34.061	-80.017
Lynches Scenic River	84	34.071	-80.024
Lynches Scenic River	85	34.077	-80.034

Waterway (cont.)	River Mile	°N Lat	°W Long
Lynches Scenic River	86	34.078	-80.046
Lynches Scenic River	87	34.080	-80.054
Lynches Scenic River	88	34.083	-80.063
Lynches Scenic River	89	34.086	-80.075
Lynches Scenic River	90	34.093	-80.085
Lynches Scenic River	91	34.099	-80.091
Lynches Scenic River	92	34.105	-80.098
Lynches Scenic River	93	34.114	-80.107
Lynches Scenic River	94	34.118	-80.115
Lynches Scenic River	95	34.124	-80.126
Lynches Scenic River	96	34.130	-80.134
Lynches Scenic River	97	34.138	-80.139
Lynches Scenic River	98	34.144	-80.147
Lynches Scenic River	99	34.154	-80.153
Lynches Scenic River	100	34.162	-80.161
Lynches Scenic River	101	34.167	-80.168
Lynches Scenic River	102	34.171	-80.177
Lynches Scenic River	103	34.179	-80.183
Lynches Scenic River	104	34.186	-80.192
Lynches Scenic River	105	34.191	-80.198
Lynches Scenic River	106	34.199	-80.207
Lynches Scenic River	107	34.208	-80.212
Lynches Scenic River	108	34.218	-80.210
Lynches Scenic River	109	34.227	-80.210
Lynches Scenic River	110	34.236	-80.208
Lynches Scenic River	111	34.247	-80.212
Mill Creek / Muddy Creek	0	33.815	-79.356
Mill Creek / Muddy Creek	1	33.819	-79.370
Mill Creek / Muddy Creek	2	33.822	-79.382
Mill Creek / Muddy Creek	3	33.829	-79.391
Mill Creek / Muddy Creek	4	33.833	-79.400
Mill Creek Extension	0	33.833	-79.390


Location Map
Chesterfield County
Marlboro County
North Carolina
Little Pee Dee River
Dillon County
Darlington County
Lynches Scenic River
Florence County
Great Pee Dee River
Lee County
Marion County
Sumter County
Pocotaligo River
Williamsburg County
Clarendon County
Black River
Santee River
Georgetown County
Berkeley County
1
15
401
501
52
95
20
301
76
378
521
0
5
10
20
Miles
N


Overview Map
Lee County
Darlington County
Sumter County
Florence County
Marion County
Williamsburg County
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
25
26
23
24
0
5
10
20
Miles
N

River Segment Maps

Highway 15 Landing

(102 COE)

15

111

110

109

Lee County

Lee State Natural Area

Seaboard Coast Line

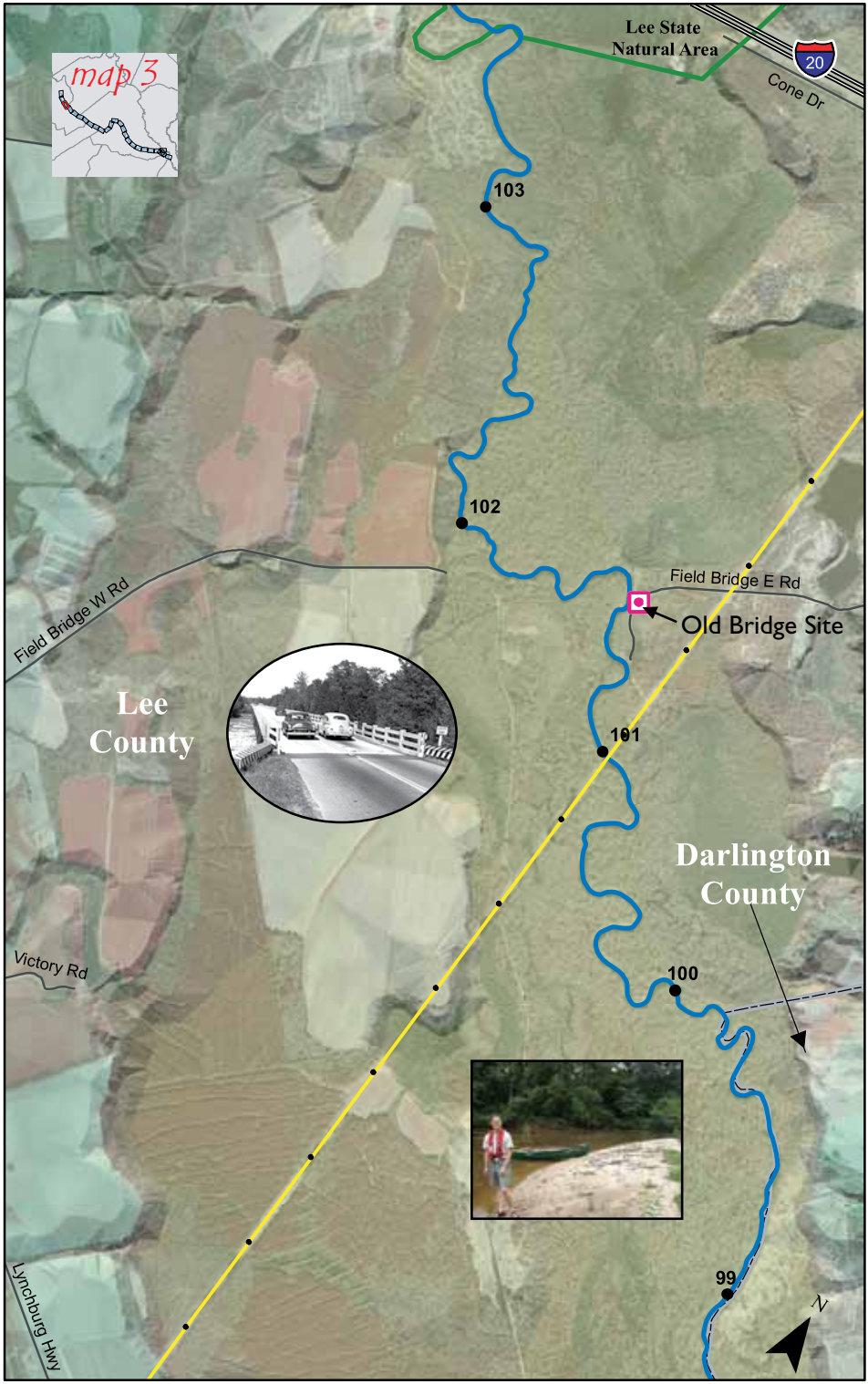
Price Ln

Lee State Park Rd

Bridge Rd

N

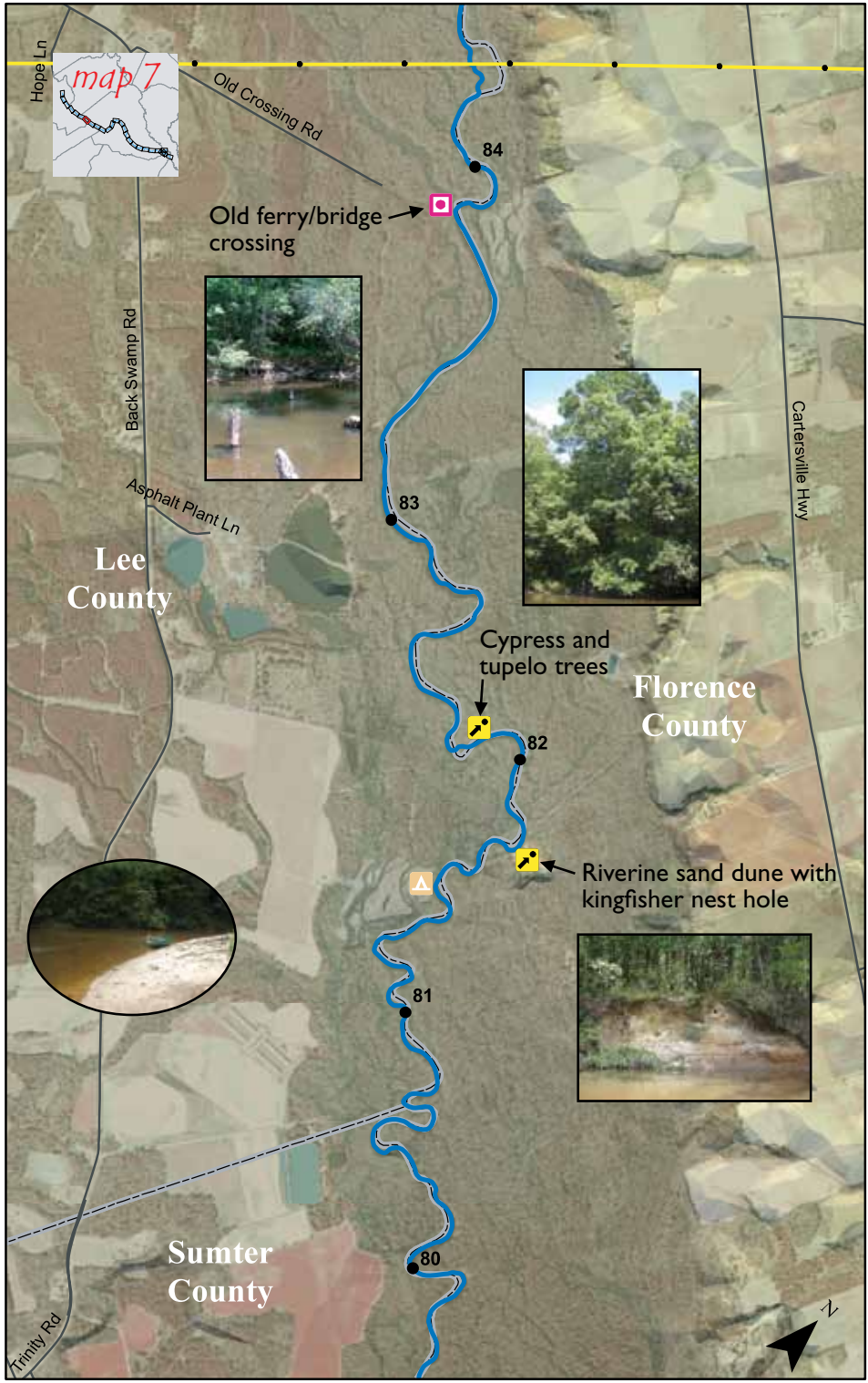

map 2
Jordan Ln
108
Lee
County
Manton Rd
107
High Bank or
River Terrace
Loop Rd
Lee State
Natural Area
James Mill Rd
106
Industrial Blvd
Wisacky Hwy
Myrtle Ln
Red Belly Ln
105
Jesmar Ln
(95 COE)
20
104
N

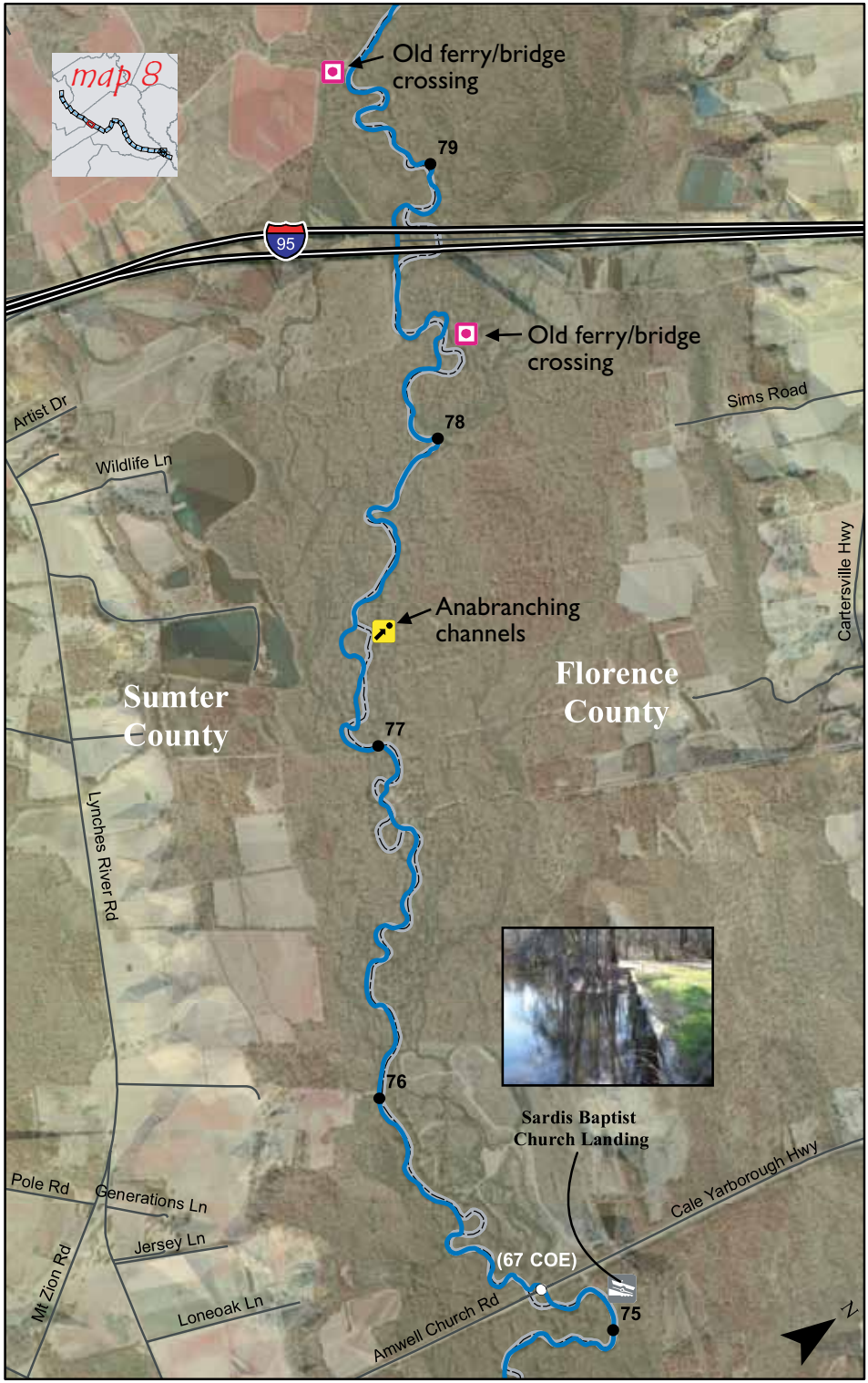

map 3
Lee State Natural Area
20
Cone Dr
103
102
Field Bridge E Rd
Old Bridge Site
Field Bridge W Rd
Lee County
101
Darlington County
Victory Rd
100
99
Lynchburg Hwy
N

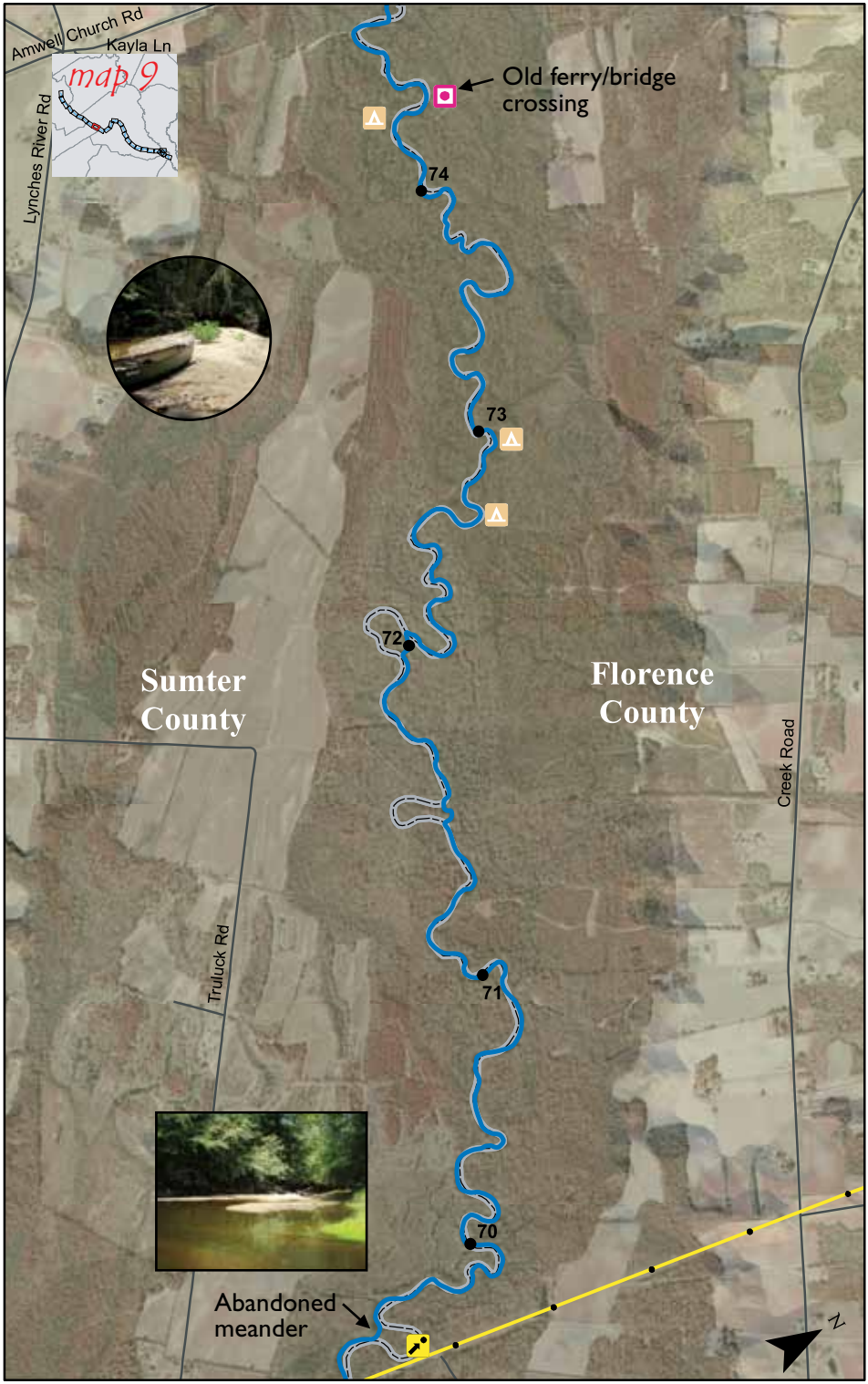

map 4
Lynches River Rd
98
Lee
County
97
Darlington
County
Evelyn and Rivers
Scarborough
Proposed Camping
Platform
Highway 401
Landing
96
Davis St
River Rd
401
(87 COE)
95
Lynchburg Hwy
N


map 5
94
93
92
91
90
Lee
County
Darlington
County
Holy Ln
Lynches River Rd
N

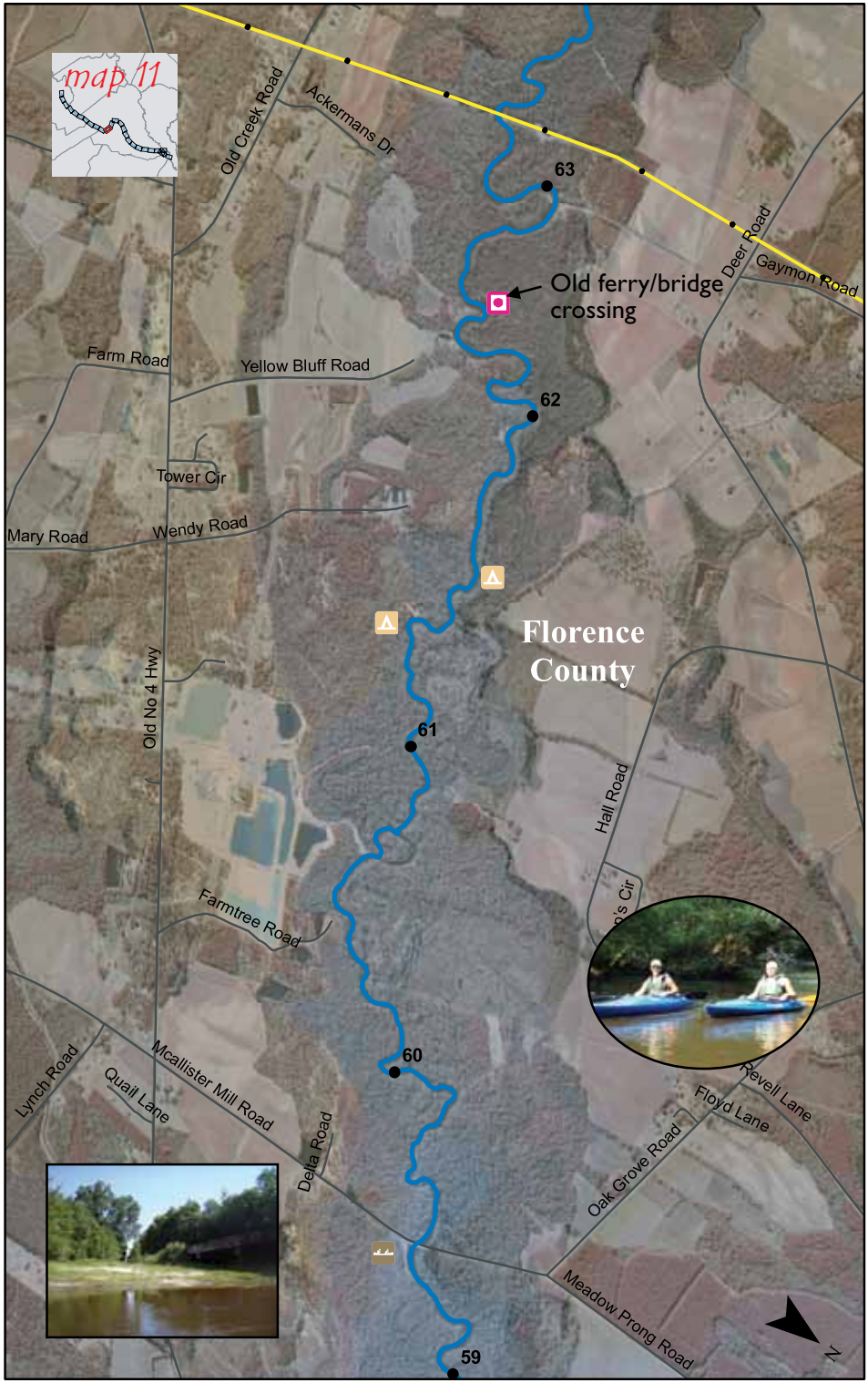

map 6
89
Darlington County
Beginning of Cypress trees along river
Lee County
88
Lynches River Rd
Dickfield Road
87
Highway 76 Landing
76
Florence County
86
(77 COE)
Mills Rd
Seaboard Coast Line
Smith St
Back Swamp Rd
Hope Ln
Old Crossing Rd
85
N

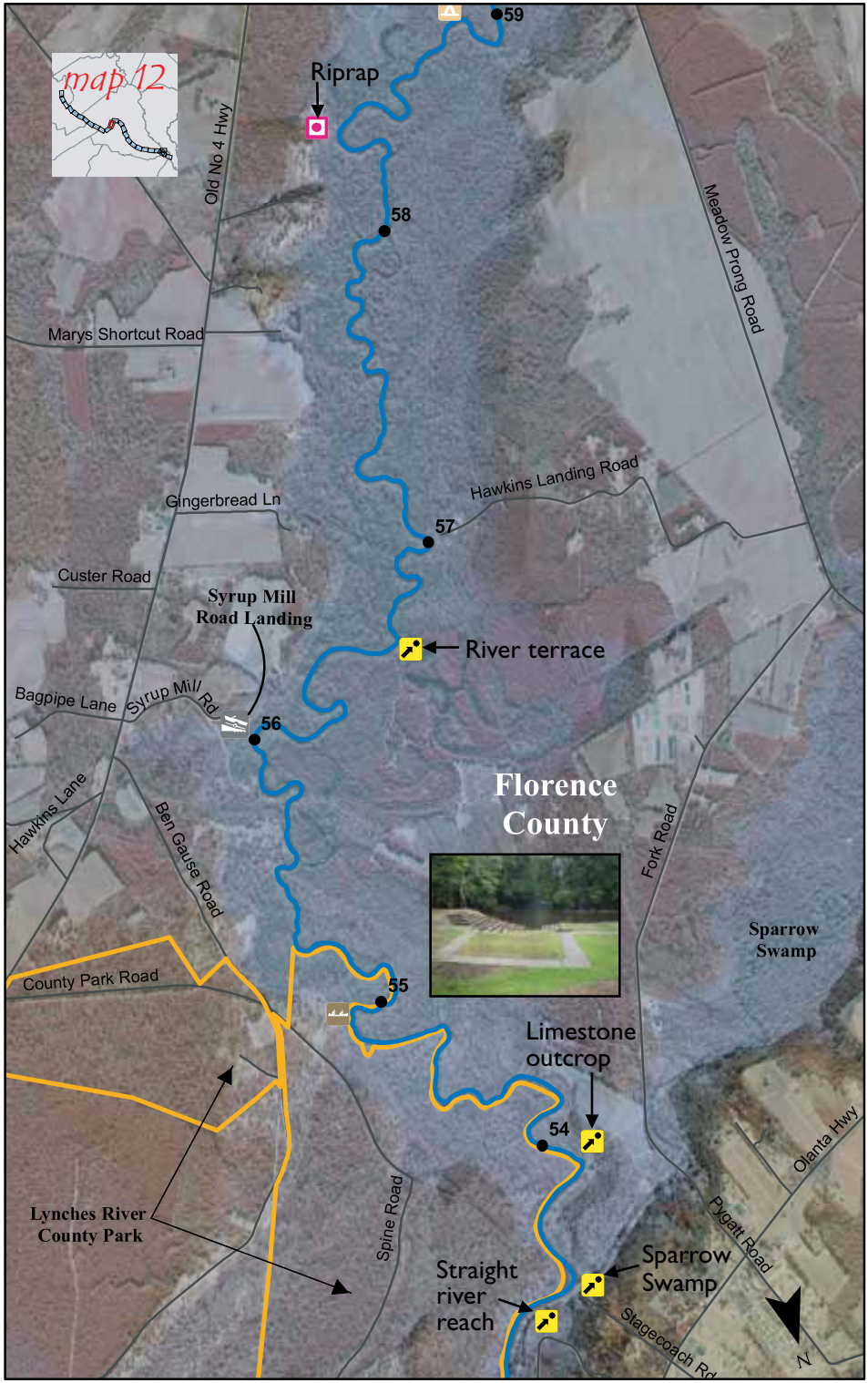

map 7
Hope Ln
Old Crossing Rd
84
Old ferry/bridge crossing
Back Swamp Rd
Asphalt Plant Ln
83
Lee County
Cypress and tupelo trees
Florence County
Cartersville Hwy
82
Riverine sand dune with kingfisher nest hole
81
Sumter County
80
Trinity Rd
N

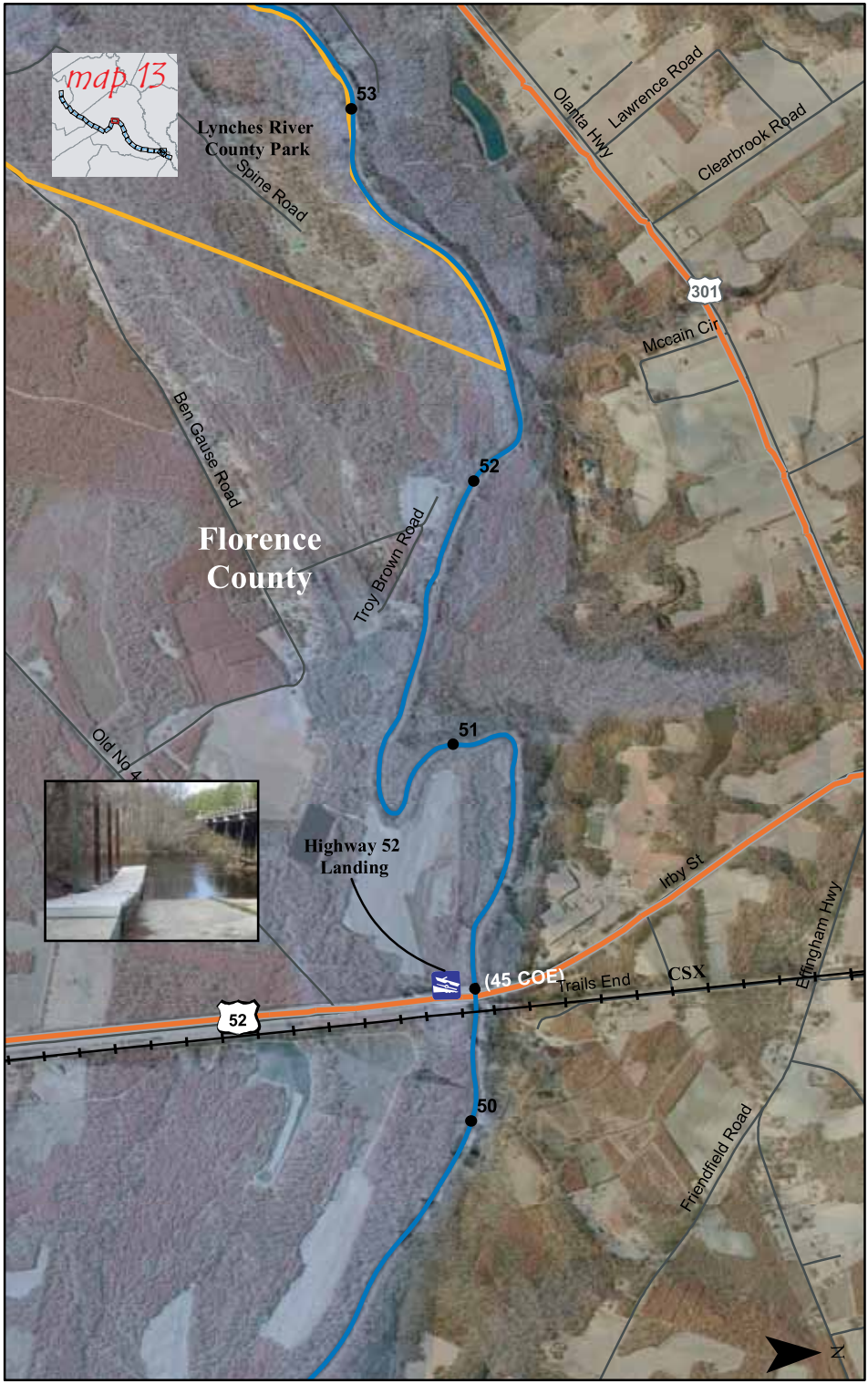

map 8
Old ferry/bridge crossing
79
95
Old ferry/bridge crossing
Artist Dr
Sims Road
78
Wildlife Ln
Cartersville Hwy
Anabranching channels
Florence County
Sumter County
77
Lynches River Rd
76
Sardis Baptist Church Landing
Pole Rd
Generations Ln
Cale Yarborough Hwy
Jersey Ln
(67 COE)
Mt Zion Rd
Loneoak Ln
Amwell Church Rd
75
N

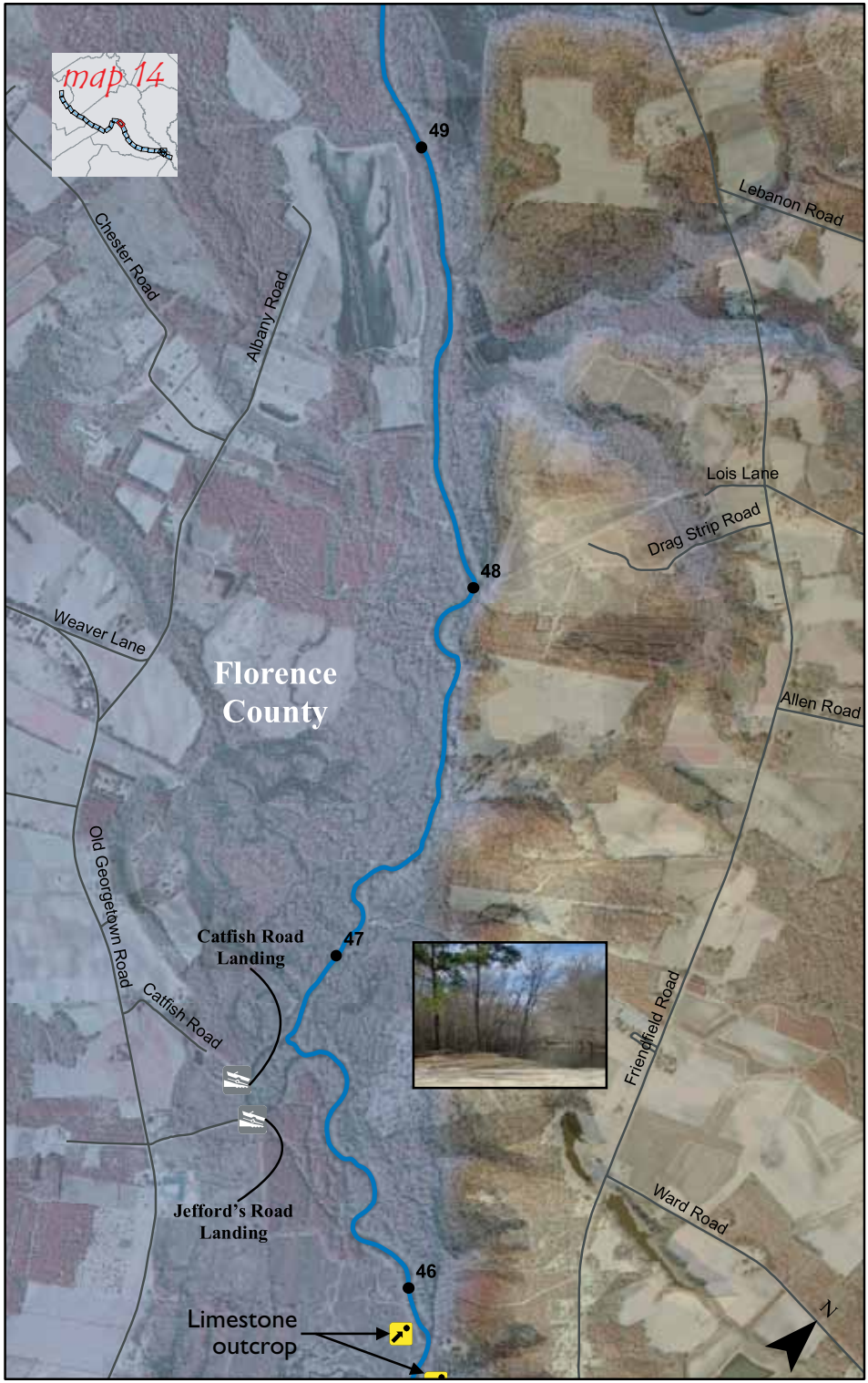

Amwell Church Rd
Kayla Ln
map 9
Lynches River Rd
Old ferry/bridge crossing
74
73
72
71
70
Sumter County
Florence County
Truluck Rd
Creek Road
Abandoned meander
N

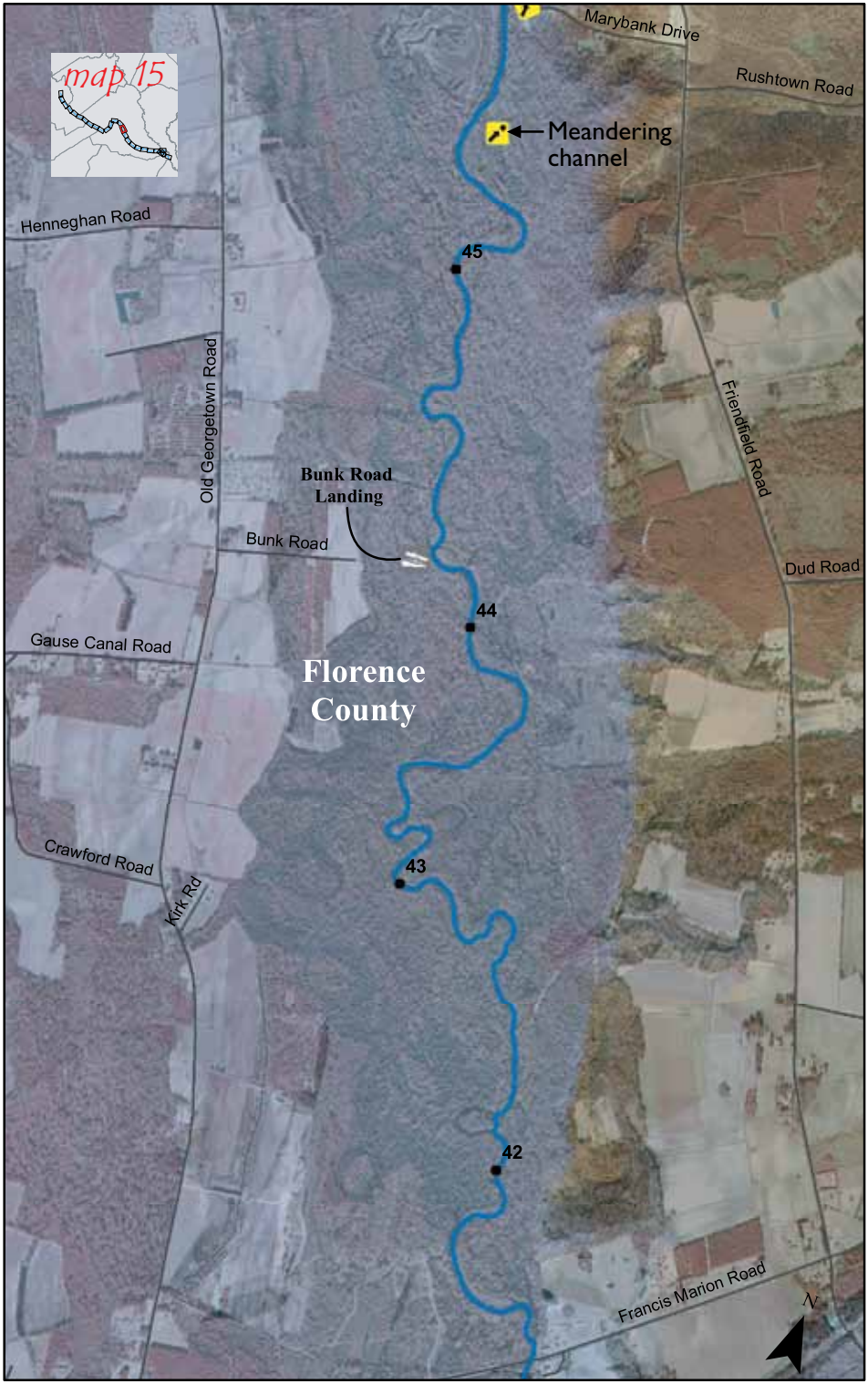

map 10
Sumter County
69
68
67
66
65
64
Old Bluff Road
Creek Road
Starburst Road
Jones Road
Old ferry/bridge crossing
(59 COE)
Old bridge crossing
301
Olanta Hwy
Florence County
Kelley Road
Strickland Farm Road
Old Creek Road
Kirby Road
Deer Road
N

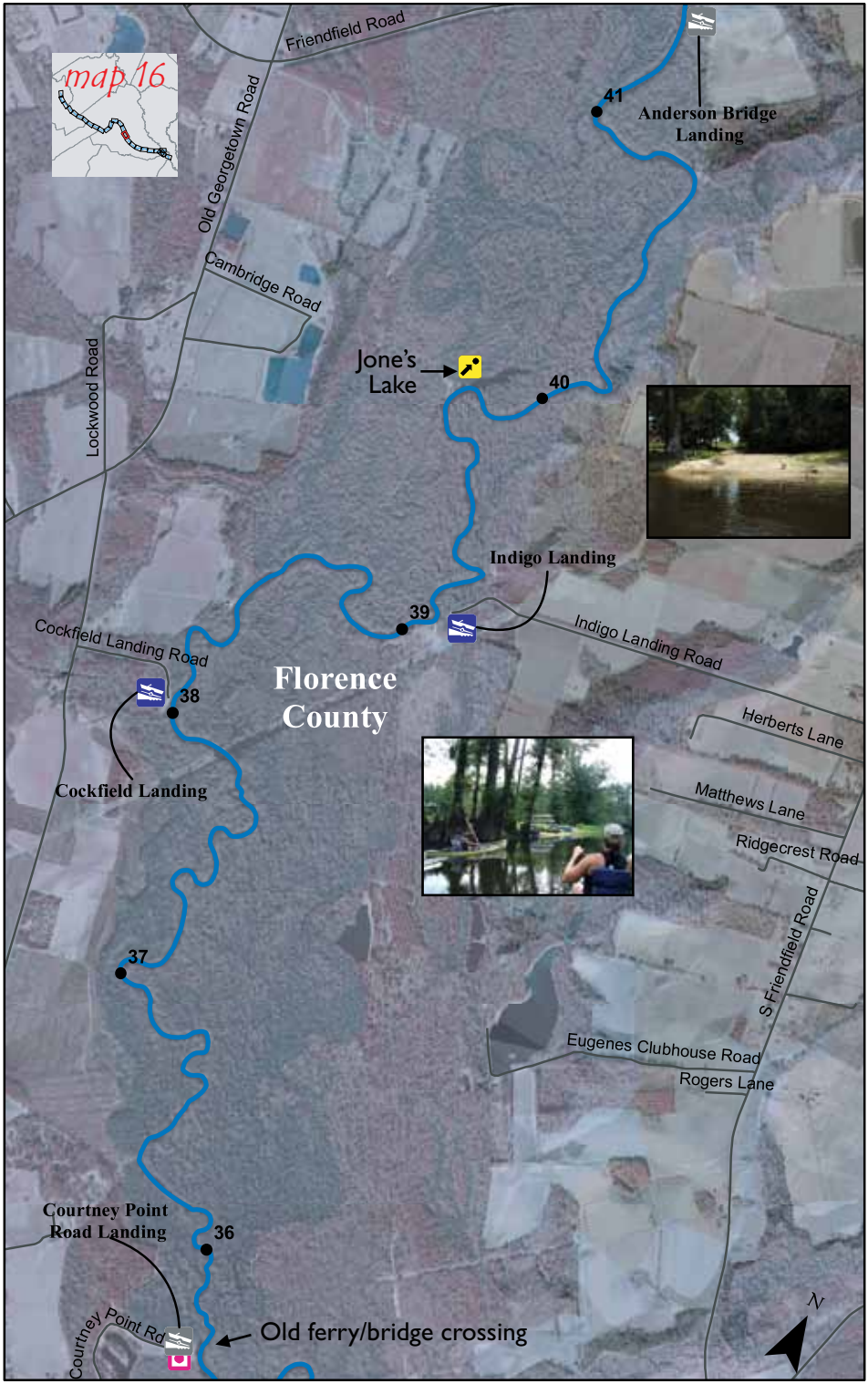

map 11
Old Creek Road
Ackermans Dr
63
Deer Road
Gaymon Road
Old ferry/bridge crossing
Farm Road
Yellow Bluff Road
62
Tower Cir
Mary Road
Wendy Road
Florence County
Old No 4 Hwy
61
Hall Road
Farmtree Road
60
Lynch Road
Quail Lane
Mcallister Mill Road
Delta Road
Revell Lane
Floyd Lane
Oak Grove Road
Meadow Prong Road
59
N

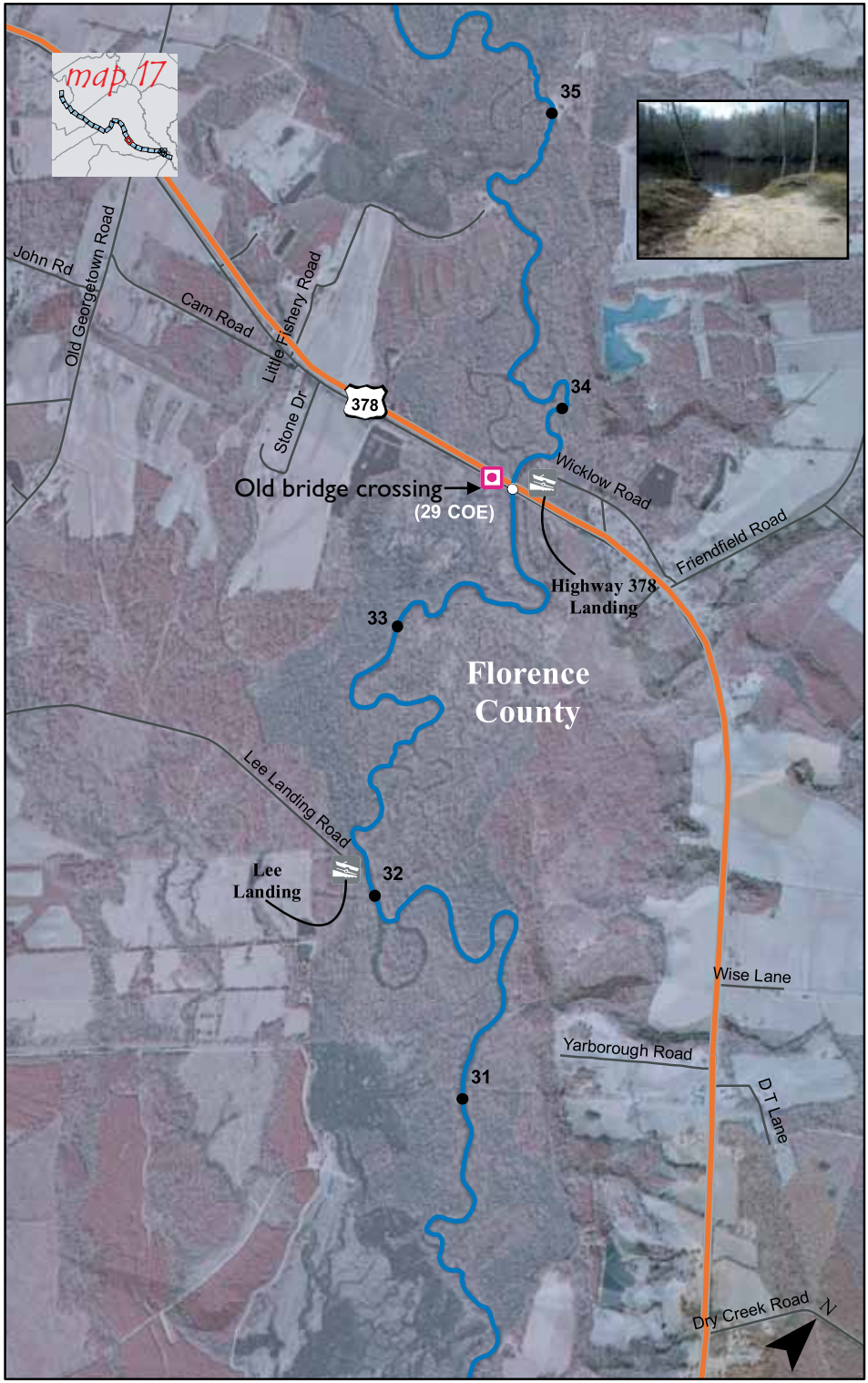

map 12
Riprap
59
58
57
56
55
54
Old No 4 Hwy
Meadow Prong Road
Marys Shortcut Road
Gingerbread Ln
Hawkins Landing Road
Custer Road
Syrup Mill Road Landing
River terrace
Bagpipe Lane
Syrup Mill Rd
Hawkins Lane
Ben Gause Road
Florence County
Fork Road
Sparrow Swamp
County Park Road
Limestone outcrop
Olanta Hwy
Lynches River County Park
Spine Road
Pyggatt Road
Straight river reach
Sparrow Swamp
Stagecoach Rd
N


map 13
Lynches River
County Park
Spine Road
53
Olanta Hwy
Lawrence Road
Clearbrook Road
301
Mccain Cir
Ben Gause Road
52
Florence
County
Troy Brown Road
51
Old Ng 4
Highway 52
Landing
Irby St
Effingham Hwy
(45 COE)
Trails End
CSX
52
50
Friendfield Road
N

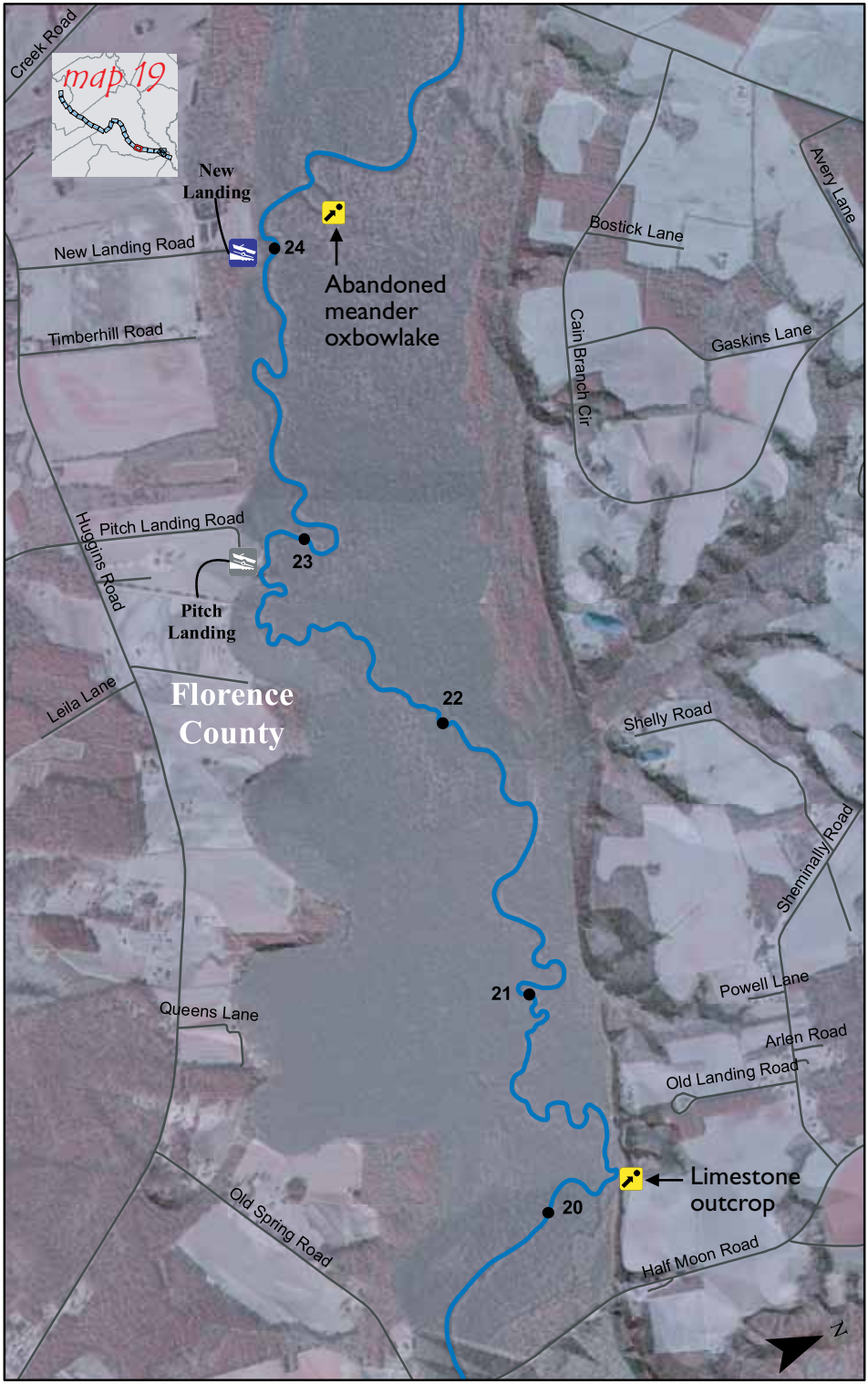

map 14
49
Lebanon Road
Chester Road
Albany Road
Lois Lane
Drag Strip Road
48
Weaver Lane
Florence
County
Allen Road
Old Georgetown Road
Catfish Road
Landing
47
Catfish Road
Friendfield Road
Jefford's Road
Landing
Ward Road
46
Limestone
outcrop
N

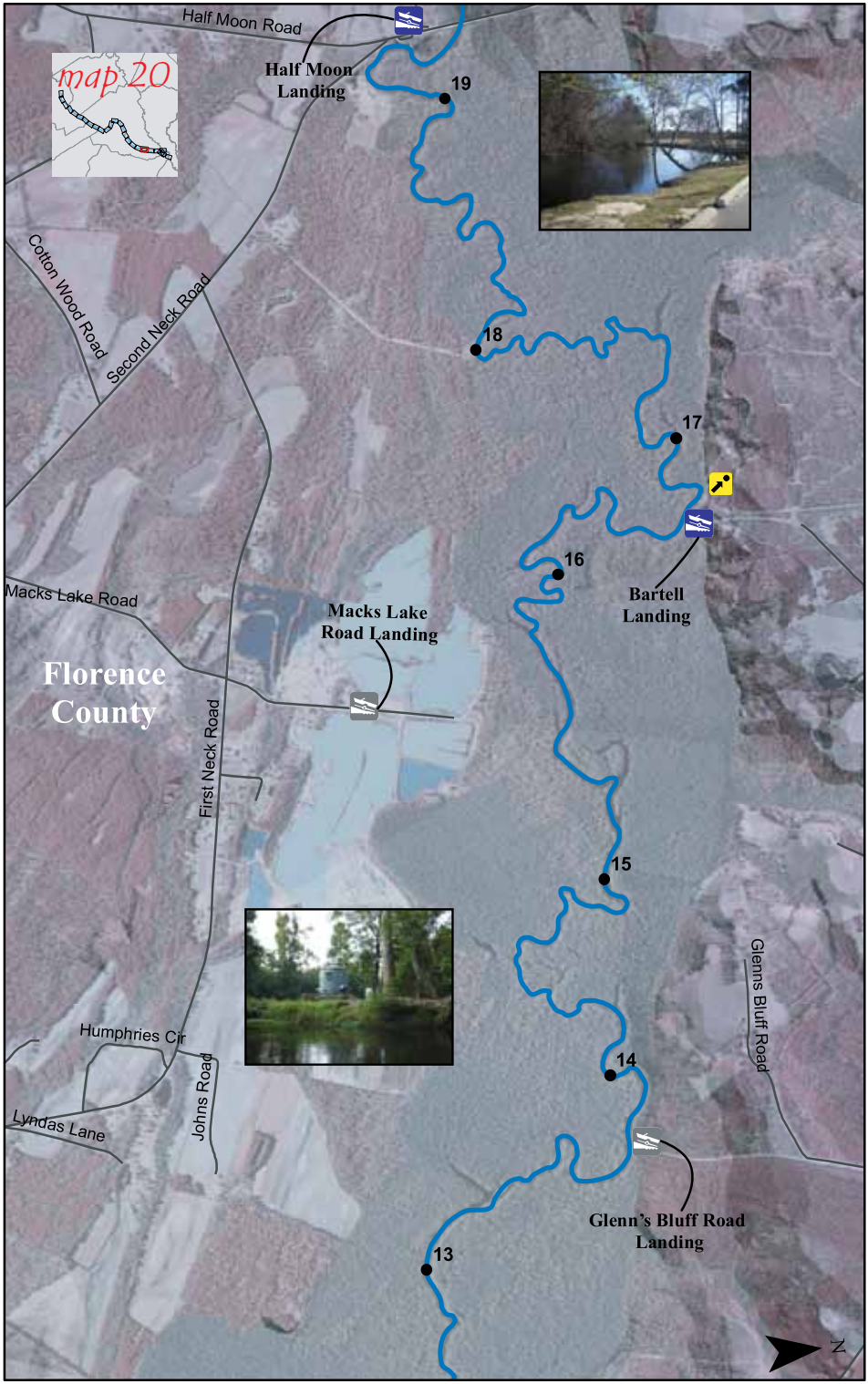

map 15
Marybank Drive
Rushtown Road
Meandering channel
Henneghan Road
45
Old Georgetown Road
Friendfield Road
Bunk Road Landing
Bunk Road
Dud Road
44
Gause Canal Road
Florence County
Crawford Road
Kirk Rd
43
42
Francis Marion Road
N

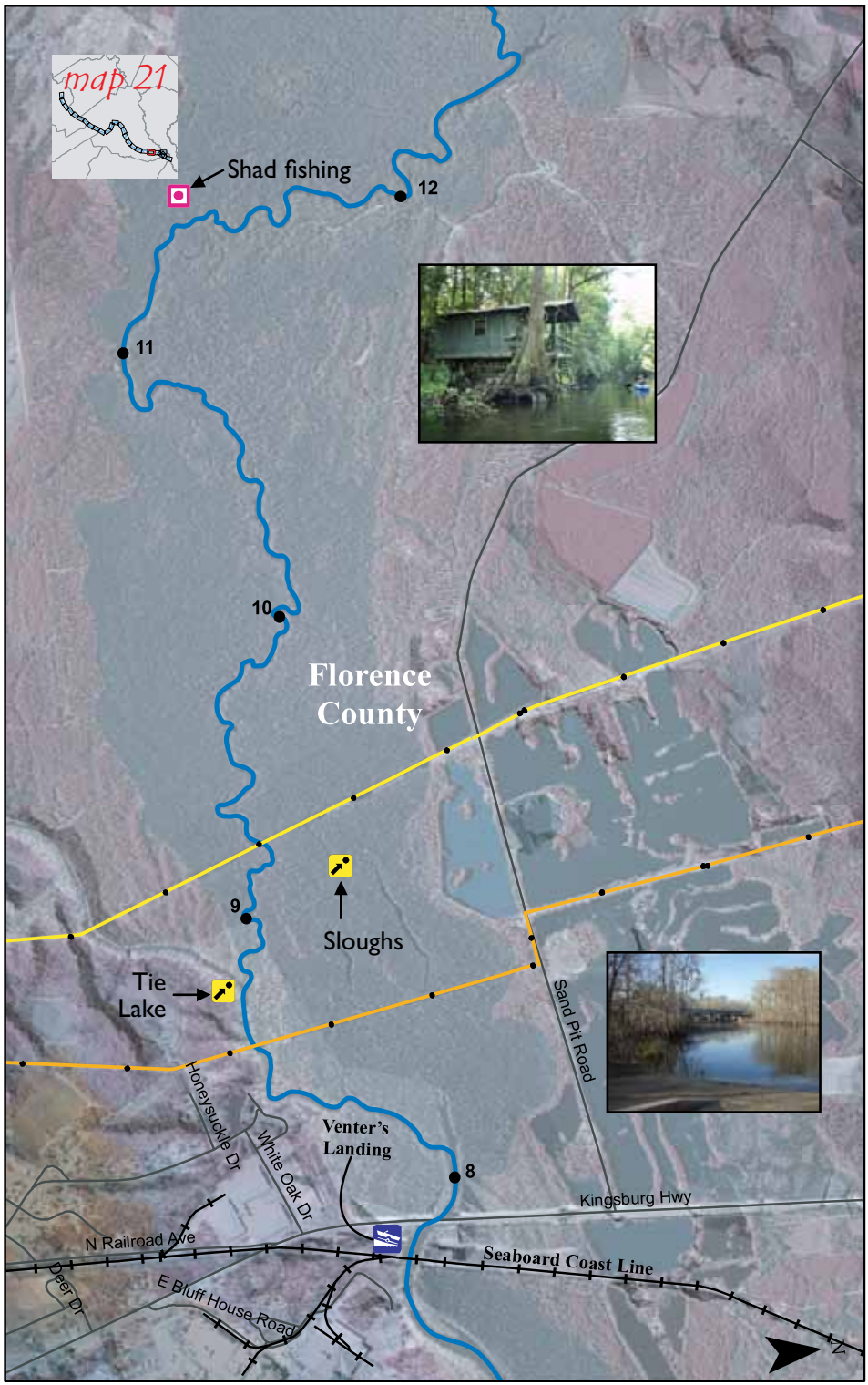

map 16
Friendfield Road
Old Georgetown Road
Cambridge Road
Lockwood Road
41
Anderson Bridge Landing
Jone's Lake
40
Indigo Landing
39
Indigo Landing Road
Cockfield Landing Road
38
Cockfield Landing
Florence County
Herberts Lane
Matthews Lane
Ridgecrest Road
S Friendfield Road
37
Eugenes Clubhouse Road
Rogers Lane
Courtney Point Road Landing
36
Courtney Point Rd
Old ferry/bridge crossing
N

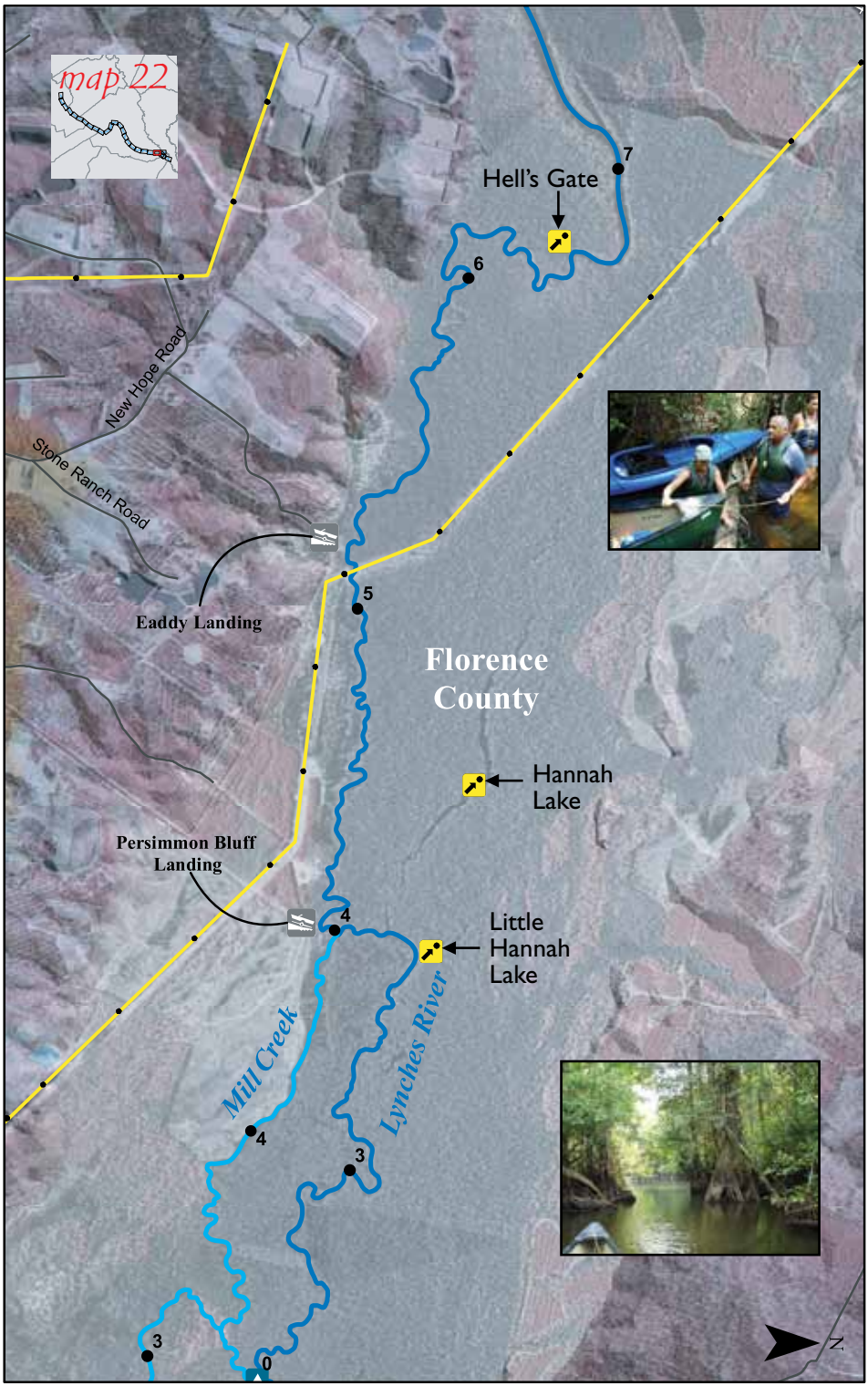

map 17
35
34
33
32
31
John Rd
Old Georgetown Road
Cam Road
Little Fishery Road
Stone Dr
378
Old bridge crossing
(29 COE)
Wicklow Road
Friendfield Road
Highway 378
Landing
Florence
County
Lee Landing Road
Lee
Landing
Wise Lane
Yarborough Road
D T Lane
Dry Creek Road
N

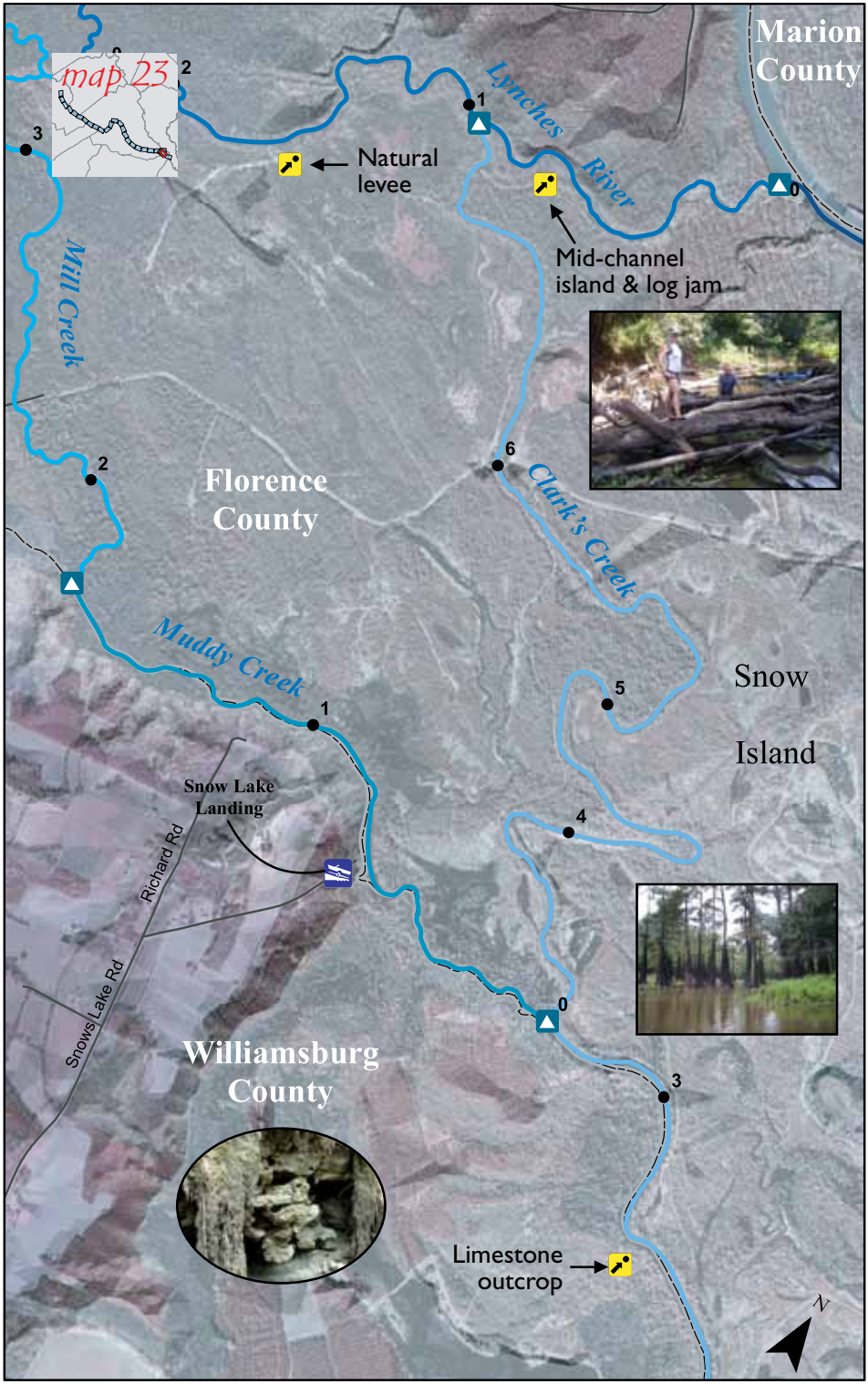

map 18
30
Riverside Landing
Riverside Cemetary Road
Woods Road
Leroy Nettles Ln
29
378
Florence County
28
Beech Tree Ln
Kent Road
Creek Road
Bennie Landing Road
Dry Creek Road
Bennie Landing
27
Limestone outcrop
Weaver Lane
Lucas Road
26
Jeff Landing Road
Fennell Road
Sandstone Landing
25
Sandstone Road
N

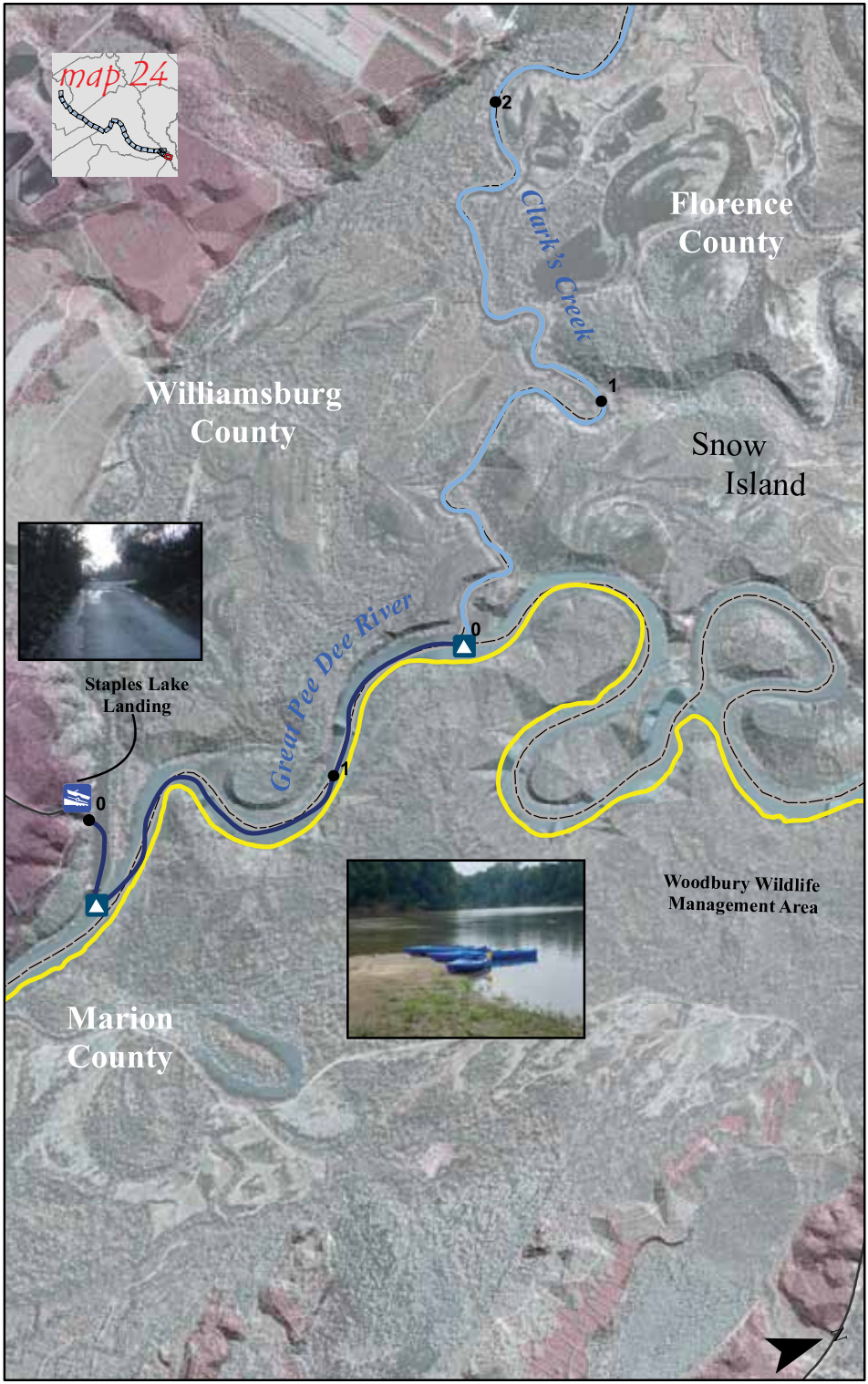

map 19
Creek Road
New Landing
New Landing Road
24
Abandoned meander oxbowlake
Timberhill Road
Bostick Lane
Avery Lane
Cain Branch Cir
Gaskins Lane
Pitch Landing Road
Huggins Road
23
Pitch Landing
Florence County
Leila Lane
22
Shelly Road
Sheminally Road
21
Powell Lane
Queens Lane
Arlen Road
Old Landing Road
Limestone outcrop
20
Old Spring Road
Half Moon Road
N

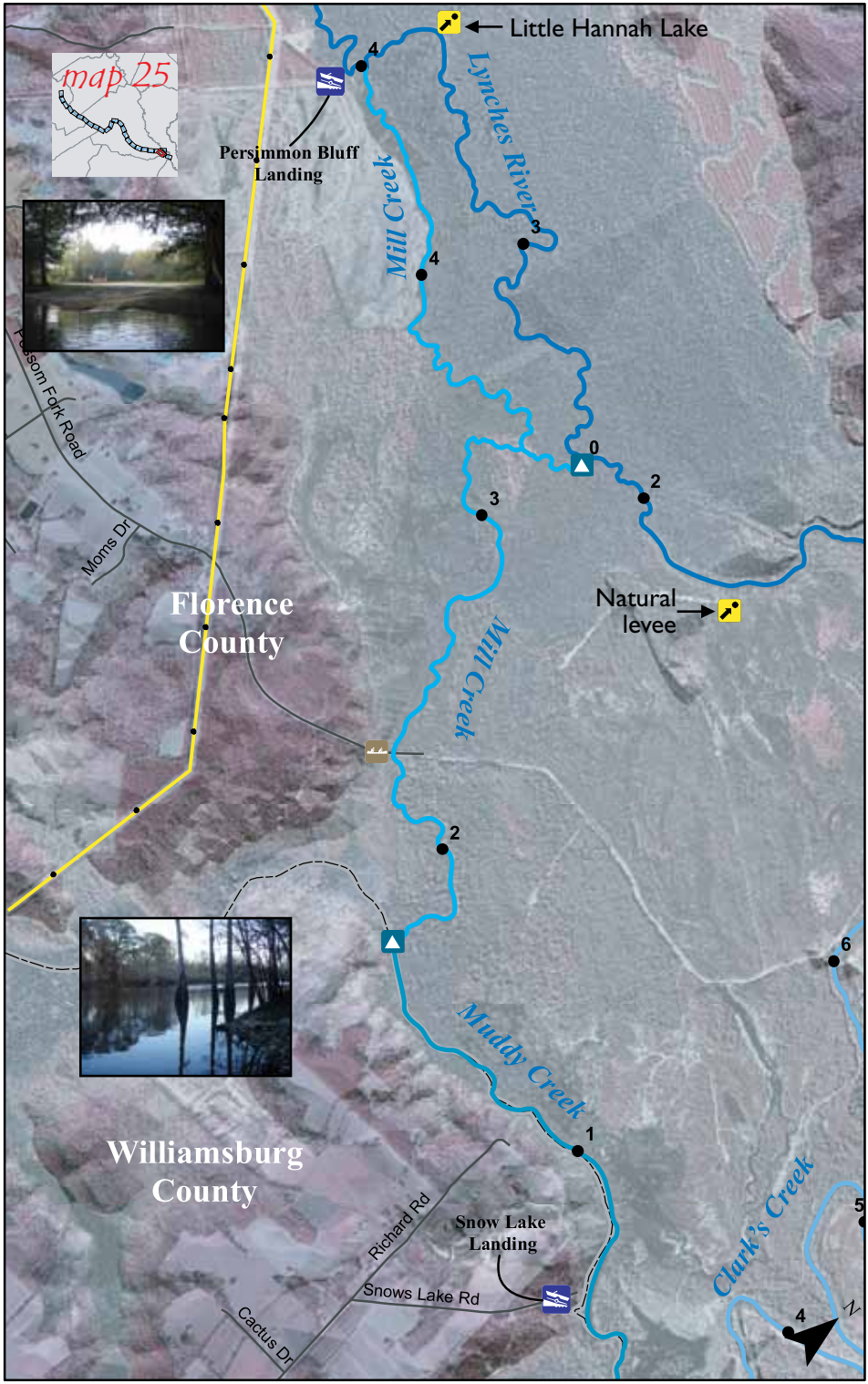

map 20
Half Moon Road
Half Moon Landing
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
Cotton Wood Road
Second Neck Road
Macks Lake Road
Macks Lake Road Landing
Florence County
First Neck Road
Bartell Landing
Humphries Cir
Johns Road
Lyndas Lane
Glenns Bluff Road
Glenn's Bluff Road Landing
N


map 21
Shad fishing
12
11
10
Florence
County
9
Sloughs
Tie
Lake
Sand Pit Road
Honeysuckle Dr
White Oak Dr
Venter's
Landing
8
Kingsburg Hwy
N Railroad Ave
Seaboard Coast Line
Deer Dr
E Bluff House Road


map 22
Hell's Gate
7
6
New Hope Road
Stone Ranch Road
Eaddy Landing
5
Florence
County
Hannah
Lake
Persimmon Bluff
Landing
4
Little
Hannah
Lake
Mill Creek
Lynches River
4
3
3
0
N

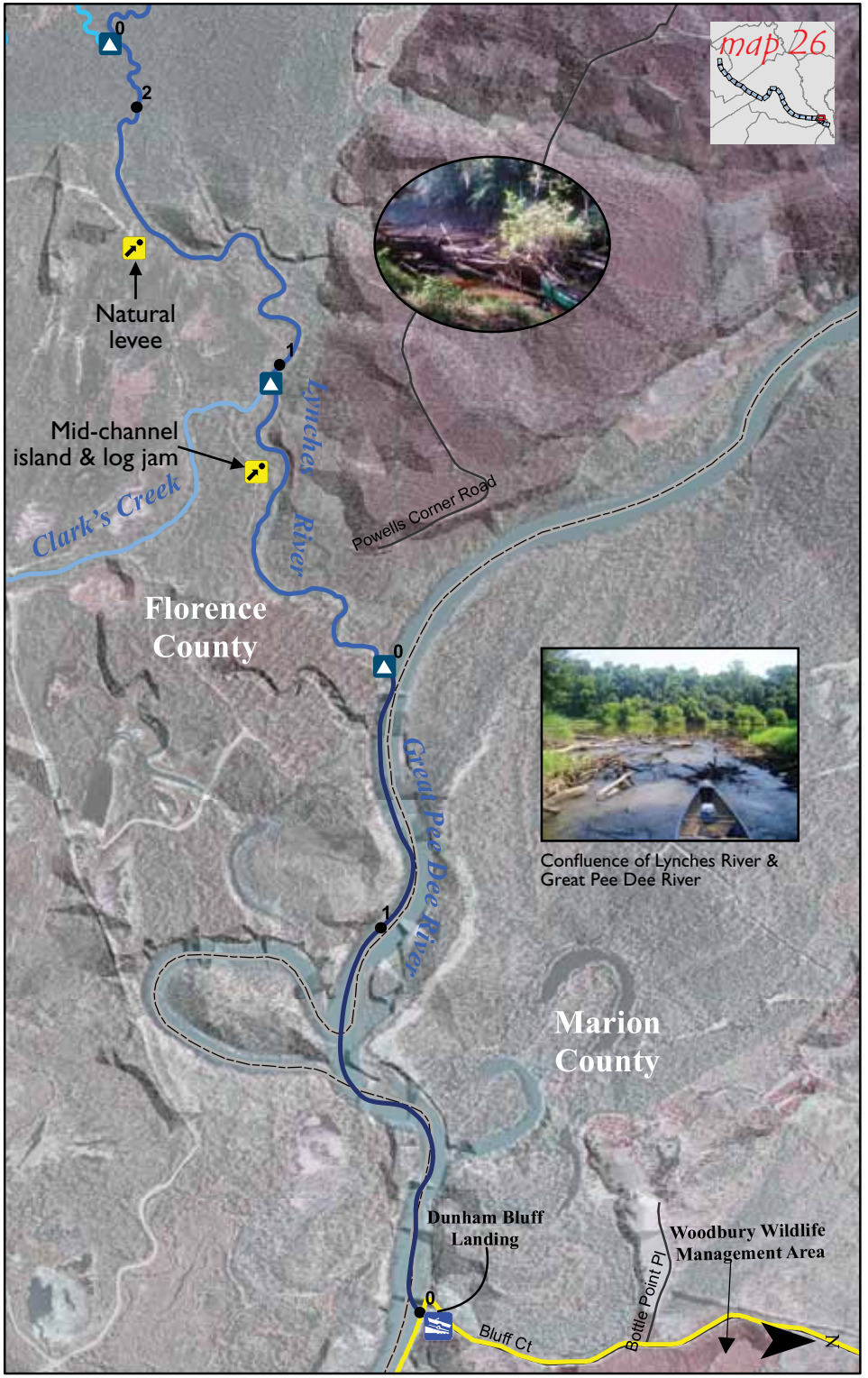

map 23
Marion County
Lynches River
Natural levee
Mid-channel island & log jam
Mill Creek
Florence County
Clark's Creek
Muddy Creek
Snow Island
Snow Lake Landing
Richard Rd
Snows Lake Rd
Williamsburg County
Limestone outcrop
N


map 24
2
Clark's Creek
Florence
County
1
Williamsburg
County
Snow
Island
0
Great Pee Dee River
Staples Lake
Landing
1
0
Woodbury Wildlife
Management Area
Marion
County


map 25
Little Hannah Lake
Persimmon Bluff Landing
Mill Creek
Lynches River
Mill Creek
Natural levee
Mill Creek
Muddy Creek
Clark's Creek
Florence County
Williamsburg County
Richard Rd
Snows Lake Rd
Cactus Dr
Snow Lake Landing
Moms Dr
Folsom Fork Road
N

Images

- The photographs used in this publication were taken by South Carolina Department of Natural Resources staff.
- All historic map images were provided by the Alabama University Historical Map and GIS Department.
- The photographs of the historic bridges along the Lynches River were provided by South Carolina Archives and History, South Carolina Cotton Museum and Ralph Des Champs.
- The photographs from South Carolina Archives and History may be found in file number S233W2 of the collection provided by the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- Waste product images were taken from the Internet and used with permission of the product companies.



Legend

River Points of Interest

- Camping With Facilities
- Primitive Camping
- Sandbar
- Confluence
- Cultural Point of Interest
- Natural Point of Interest

Boating/Paddling Facilities

- Throw-In
- Dirt Public/Private Landing
- Paved Public Landing

River Distances

- USACOE River Mile
- River Mile

Utilities

- Gas Line
- Power Line

Waterways

- Lynches Scenic River
- Great Pee Dee River
- Clark's Creek
- Mill Creek
- Muddy Creek

Infrastructure

- Interstate
- Highway
- Local Road
- Railroad

Property Boundaries

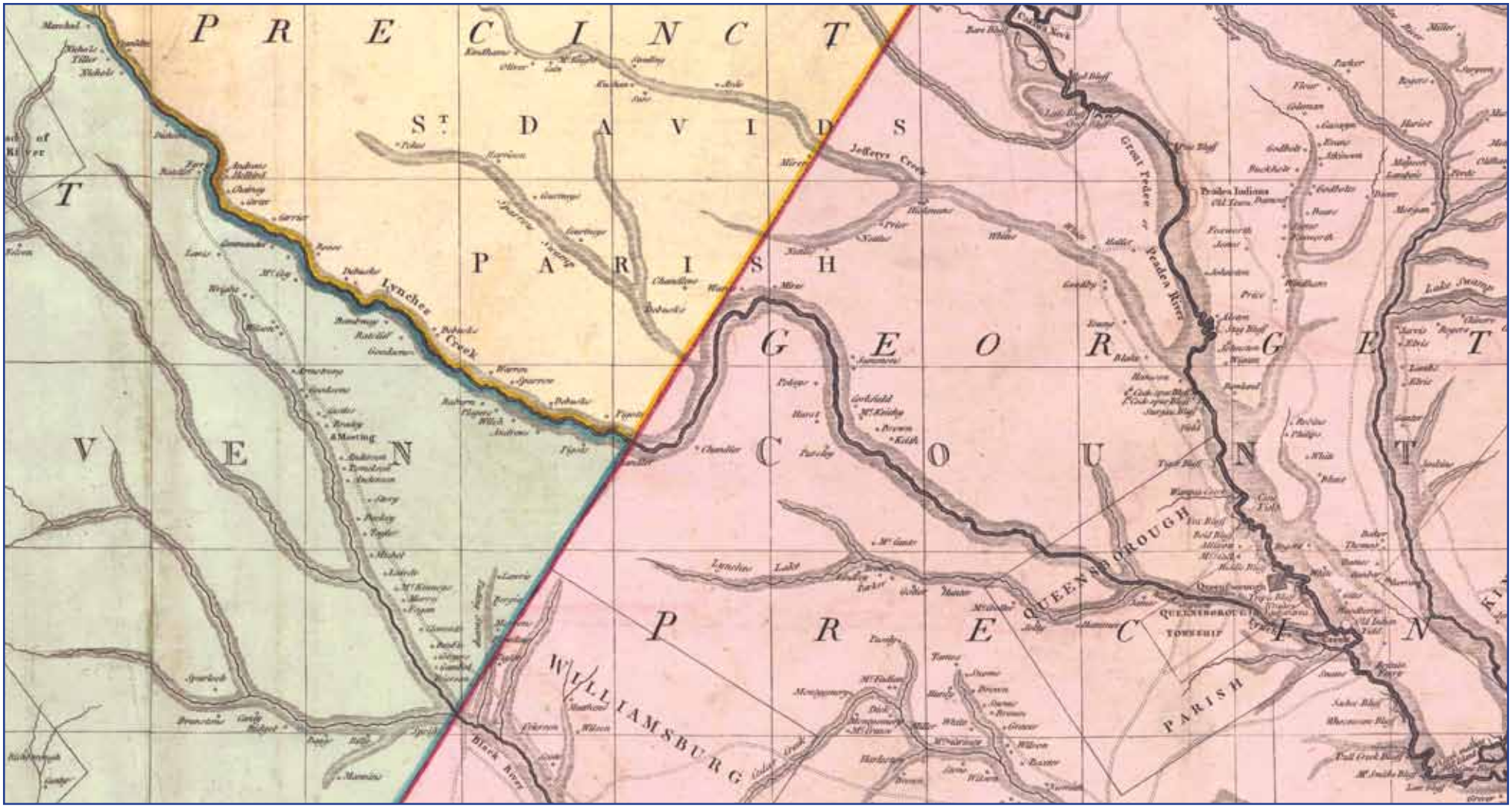
- County Boundary
- County Park
- DNR Land
- State Park

Elevation (ft)

225
150
100
75
10

All maps were produced with a scale of 1:24,000
(1 inch = 2,000 feet) unless otherwise noted.

Data Sources and Descriptions:
River points of interest and throw-in locations were recorded by SCDNR staff while floating the Lynches River and were later digitized in ArcMap.
Public landing locations are maintained by SCDNR engineering staff.
Florence County provided additional boat landing data and county park boundaries.
USACE provided river miles.
Additional river miles were calculated in GIS software by adding points evenly along a line using the waterways data layer.
The waterways data layer was on-screen digitized based on the float paths followed by SCDNR staff.
A table with the coordinate locations of these river miles can be found on pages 65-68.
Utilities, railroads and county boundaries were obtained from 7.5" Digital Line Graphs from the US Geological Survey.
Road data were provided by the Office of Research and Statistics, SC Budget and Control Board.
State Park boundaries were developed by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.
Elevation data were created using hypsography data from the USGS quadrangles including the Lynches Scenic River. The resulting TIN (raster dataset) was displayed at a 40% transparency to allow the aerial imagery to be visible.
The aerial imagery used was the 2007 NAPP imagery.



South Carolina STATE TRAILS Program

SOUTH CAROLINA SCENIC RIVER

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Total cost	$9,900.00
Total copies	1,300
Cost per copy	$7.62
08wr6410	4-09

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